SATURDAY NIGHT

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THE CANADIAN ILLUSTRATED WEEKLY

THE FRONT PAGE

Two Parties Or Three?

THE Liberal convention will have as its chief task—whether it knows it or not—to decide whether the future political conflicts of Canada are to be carried on between two parties or between three. Its only other option is to decide that it does not have to decide in 1948 and can safely put off the choice for another five years. The selection as leader of either of the senior candidates—Mr. St. Laurent or Mr. Gardiner—would be a deferring of the decision.

The selection, from among the younger men available—who include Mr. Garson and Mr. Macdonald as well as the three cabinet ministers most in view—of a man with leanings towards the Left would be a decision that the convention believes the three-party set-up can be and should be continued. The Liberals cannot, permanently or even for any long period of time, amalgamate or cooperate with the Socialists. They can only, with a suitable leader and a suitable policy, make some inroads on the Socialist vote, thereby making the C.C.F. an even more completely Socialist party than it is today.

The selection of a man with leanings to the Right would signify an abandonment of all hope of drawing support from voters who are now, some of them reluctantly, voting Socialist, and would be a step towards ultimate fusion with the Conservatives. It would be brought about mainly by delegates who consciously or unconsciously desire that fusion should be the solution of the problem which must arise whenever no one of the three parties can succeed in winning half the seats in the Commons. (We are of course treating the anti-Liberal members from Quebec as Conservatives, no matter what they may call themselves.)

Fusion in Provinces

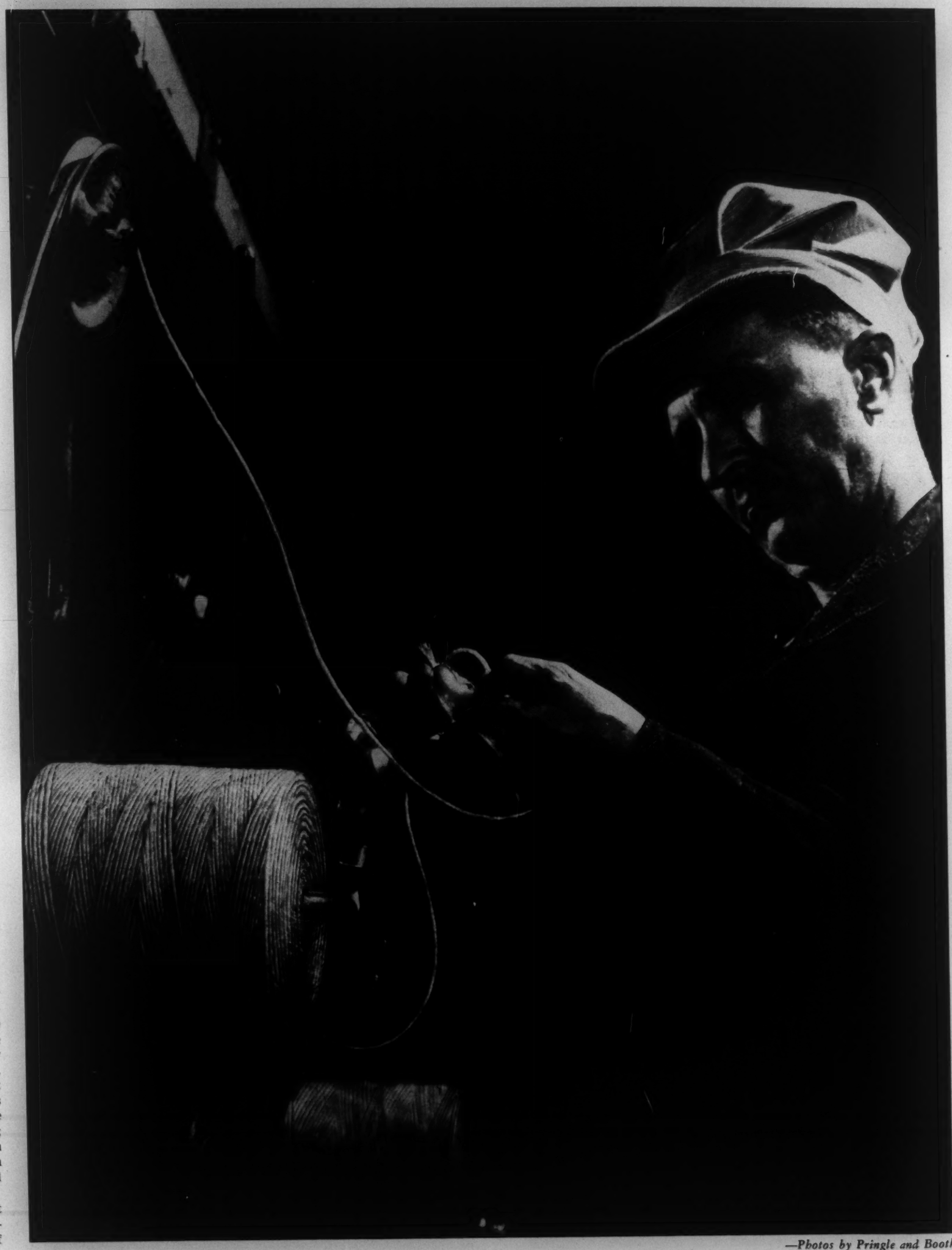
IN SEVERAL provincial legislatures it has already been necessary for the old parties to combine to resist the Socialists, and that necessity is not likely to diminish in the near future. Such an arrangement makes it extremely difficult to maintain in these provinces the necessary organization for the weaker of the two parties to carry on an effective federal campaign; and the difficulty increases with every year that the provincial coalition lasts.

The most vehemently argued reason for avoiding all thought of a coalition in the federal sphere is that it involves making the Socialists the only possible alternative to the government in power—which means that they would ultimately come to power themselves. It seems to us that this is certain to happen at some fairly remote future date anyhow, unless Socialism goes out of vogue in the rest of the world much sooner than now seems probable; and it seems to us also that it may well happen much more rapidly if anti-Socialists go on voting against one-another as Liberals and Conservatives.

But our main concern is that in the present desperately uncertain state of the world Canada should not have to face the prospect of a series of governments whose hold on power depends on a temporary and revocable alliance between two mutually hostile parties. That is not the kind of government that is good for any country even in peace, and it is extremely bad for a country like Canada in a time of "cold war".

We think that in its later years the present government has gone about as far in adopting near-Socialist policies, to compete for Socialist votes, as it ought to go, and we should like to see Mr. King's mantle fall upon somebody under whom even Conservatives, of a truly Progressive character, would not feel too uncomfortable. This does not mean that coalition has to take place immediately; it means merely

(Continued on Page Five)



—Photos by Pringle and Booth

Canada's rope and twine industry will ease exchange problem by bringing in nearly four million U.S. dollars in 1948. This worker joins binder twine so that knot will pass through mechanism. See pp. 2-3.

FEATURES IN THIS ISSUE

		Page
U.N.'s Effectiveness Proved by Palestine Truce	T. S. Steele	6
Lighter Side: Time Slaves of the World, Unite!	Mary Lowrey Ross	10
Crack in Soviet Bloc Aids Us in Berlin	Willson Woodside	14
Paying for Imports Is Our Vital Trade Problem	Robert E. Moffat	26
Production and Productivity Are Different Things	P. M. Richards	26
World Must Be One If It Is To Survive	John L. Marston	27

Canada's exports of binder twine will bring $4,000,000 (U.S.) this year, a big increase over the 1937 figure of $600,000. Fibre, best of which comes from the Philippines, is being fed (above) into first of a series of machines which form it into a continuous rope.

Rope Exports Wi... Much-Needed U.S. ...

By Norman W. Beit...

NEARLY four million coveted American dollars will be brought into Canada during 1948 through exports of binder twine to the United States. This is an all-time high—and the trend is still upward. The use of Canadian binder twine in the United States has grown steadily, year after year. In 1937, Canadian cordage exports to U.S. were $600,000. By 1942, this figure had grown to more than $2,000,000 and results for 1947 show a total export of 216,677 cwt. This represents, in American dollars, more than $3,000,000.

With carload after carload of binder twine scheduled to roll south across the border this summer, one Canadian plant at Welland, Ont., is working double shifts to fill export and home commitments.

Rope and twines from the Welland plant of Plymouth Cordage Company (the Dominion's largest rope and twine makers) are used for hundreds of purposes, all the way from wrapping Christmas parcels to anchoring fishing schooners on the Grand Banks.

East and West coast fishermen are the biggest per capita buyers of rope—

The strands of fibre, normally four to five feet long, are now unbroken lengths of roping and are made into bundles as shown.

After lubrication, roping is spun into yarn and wound on a large bobbin. Yarn is then . . .

. . . formed into strands and hoisted to a conveyor to be taken to the rope-laying machine

Three strands are "laid" to make the finished product, in this case it's tough marine hawser. The coil is next tightly . . .

. . . bound before stout canvas wrapping is put on. Right, ropes for certain purposes . . .

. . . require special treatment to prevent rotting. Bobbins of yarn are treated individually.

Bring Four Million Dollars This Year

they use well over two million feet every year, from light lines for hauling in lobster pots to giant hawsers.

Binder twine is being replaced by hay baler twine where combines take the place of small binding machines.

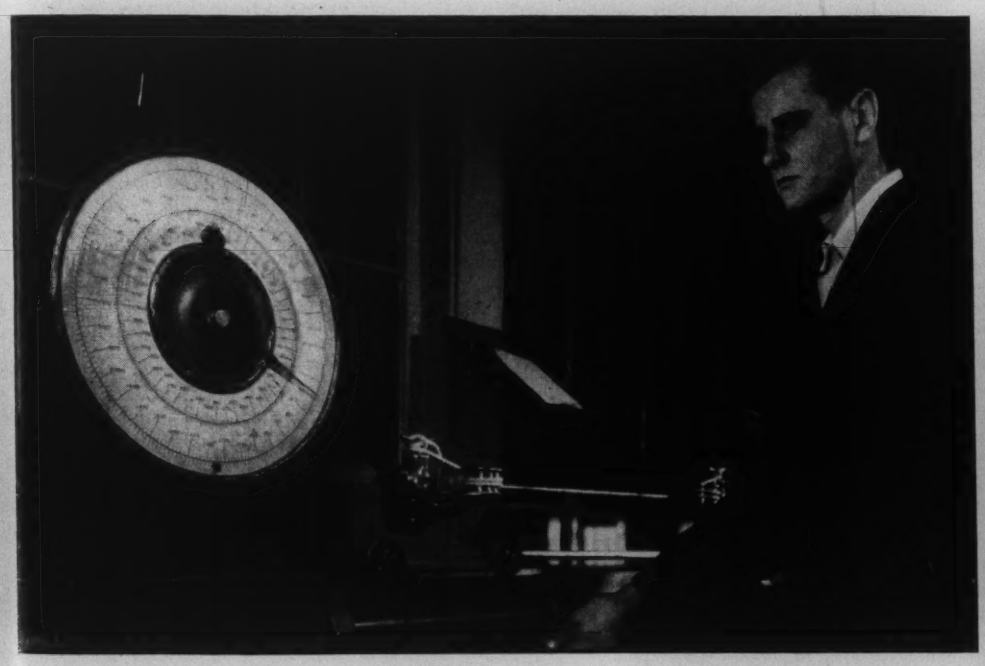
THE making of rope begins with the preparation of the fibre, the best of which comes from the Philippine Islands, and is known as Manila. Combed and lubricated, the fibres are spun into yarns and the yarns are twisted into strands. Three or more strands are then twisted into rope. In rope terminology, yarns are spun, strands are formed and rope is laid.

But if all the twisting were done in one direction, rope would soon unwind itself and revert to fluffy fibres. The trick is to twist yarns one way, strands the opposite way, and rope again the opposite way, all with a mathematical precision that neutralizes the uncoiling tendency and leaves the rope balanced.

Rope craftsmen are highly skilled. They know that in a storm the lives of a ship's crew may depend on their workmanship, or that a steeplejack, swinging 200 feet up over a city street, may owe to them his safety.

Here rope is being stretched to breaking point by this machine to make sure it meets certain rigid specifications.

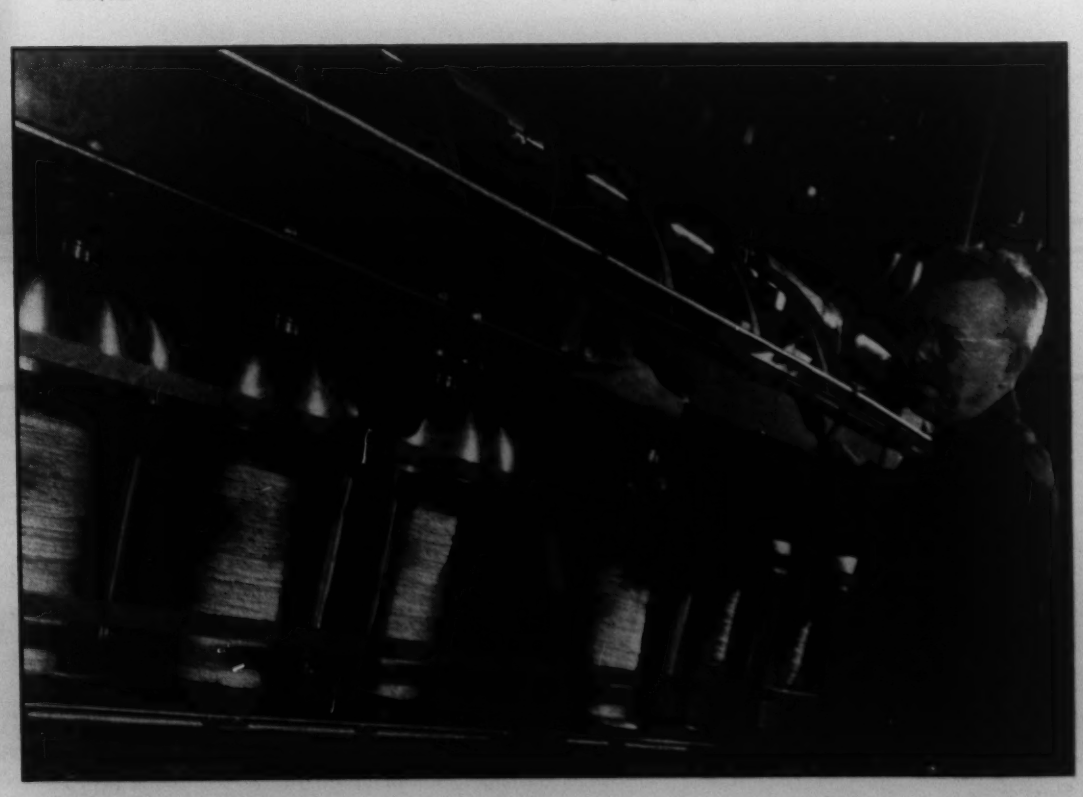
Testing binder twine for uniformity and strength. Thin or weak places might give way in the binder and waste a farmer's time.



This size twine—for hauling lobsters—also has to be approved by testing department. One Canadian plant is working double shifts to meet orders from the U.S.

At this particular stage, ropes are roughly used by a machine which bends them under heavy tension to test lubrication and construction. Some rope is eight to ten inches in circumference.

A master art as old as rope-making—splicing. A well-made splice is nearly 90 per cent as strong as original whereas knots are only 50-60 per cent as strong.



This multiple spinning-machine is used principally in making binder twine. As yarn is spun it is wound on large bobbins. Twine is stored at strategic points to await harvest.

Dear Mr. Editor

Health Plan and Nursing

THE federal government's health proposals (S.N., July 3) are commendable but seem to offer little direct relief of the nursing shortage. The 600 Canadian nurses attending their recent convention unanimously voted to ask the Department of National Health and Welfare to suggest that the federal government require that part of the training grant be used for nursing, and that part of the hospital construction grant be used for residential accommodation. Let's hope the department agrees to these excellent suggestions.

The nurses' delegation to meet the Hon. Paul Martin will also ask that, in the provincial surveys financed by the health survey grants, nurses be consulted in the estimation of nursing requirements. The department's attention will be drawn to the "urgent need for the provision of more domestic workers, clerical workers and other institutional staff to free nurses for nursing."

On the other hand, if one considers nursing training as one part of this country's educational scheme, the provincial governments are the ones that should bear the brunt of financing it.

St. Catharines, Ont. JEAN ELLIOTT

Palestine and Transjordan

YOUR foreign editor (S.N., June 19), writing on the British White Paper of 1939, which limited the number of Jews to enter Palestine for the next five years to 1,500 a year and after that dependent on the permission of the Arabs, says: "As the Zionists saw it, this was nothing but 'betrayal', and a clear breach of the Balfour policy and the stipulations of the mandate."

It was Mr. Churchill who, at the time of the issue of the White Paper, called it "a plain breach of a solemn obligation". He added, "This pledge of a home of refuge was not made to the Jews of Palestine, but to that vast, unhappy mass of scattered, persecuted, wandering Jews whose intense, unchanging unconquerable desire has been for a national home." By no amount of casuistry is it possible to excuse the present conduct of the British government toward the Jews.

It is also important to remember that Transjordan was a part of the mandated territory as described in Article 25; hence the provisions as to the national home applied to Transjordan as to the rest of Palestine. Said the London *Times* on September 19, 1920: "Without Transjordan Palestine would have been a travesty against good sense."

Edmonton, Alberta CHAS. H. HUESTIS

Weather and Literature

AFTER reading Edward Podolsky's "Weather and Health" (S.N., June 12), in which he states, "There is no doubt that climate and weather exert a profound influence on human health . . . Meteorobiology is one of the newest specialities of medicine, and it is rapidly proving to be one of the most important," I happened on a copy of Milton's "Paradise Lost" used by my great-grandfather, a Scottish surgeon. It bore the publication date of 1790.

As a medical man my grandfather was probably unaware of certain statements in the preface by Elijah Fenton: "It is reported (and there is a passage in one of his Latin Elegies to countenance the tradition) that his fancy made the happiest flights in the spring. But one of his nephews used to deliver it as Milton's own observation, that his invention was in its highest perfection from September to the Vernal Equinox. However it was, the great inequalities to be found in his composures are incontestable proofs that in some seasons he was but one of the people."

As an educationist I can imagine a high school curriculum based on the influence of the equinoxes. When next I teach Wordsworth's sonnet on Milton and come to that line:

"Thy voice was like a star, and dwelt apart,
Pure as the naked heavens, majestic, free—"

I shall remember the gentle irony of the last few lines of the above extract.

Yorkton, Sask. MURIEL GOULD

UNCLE JOE

("Five hundred more Canadian Yugoslavs return to fatherland."—News headline.)

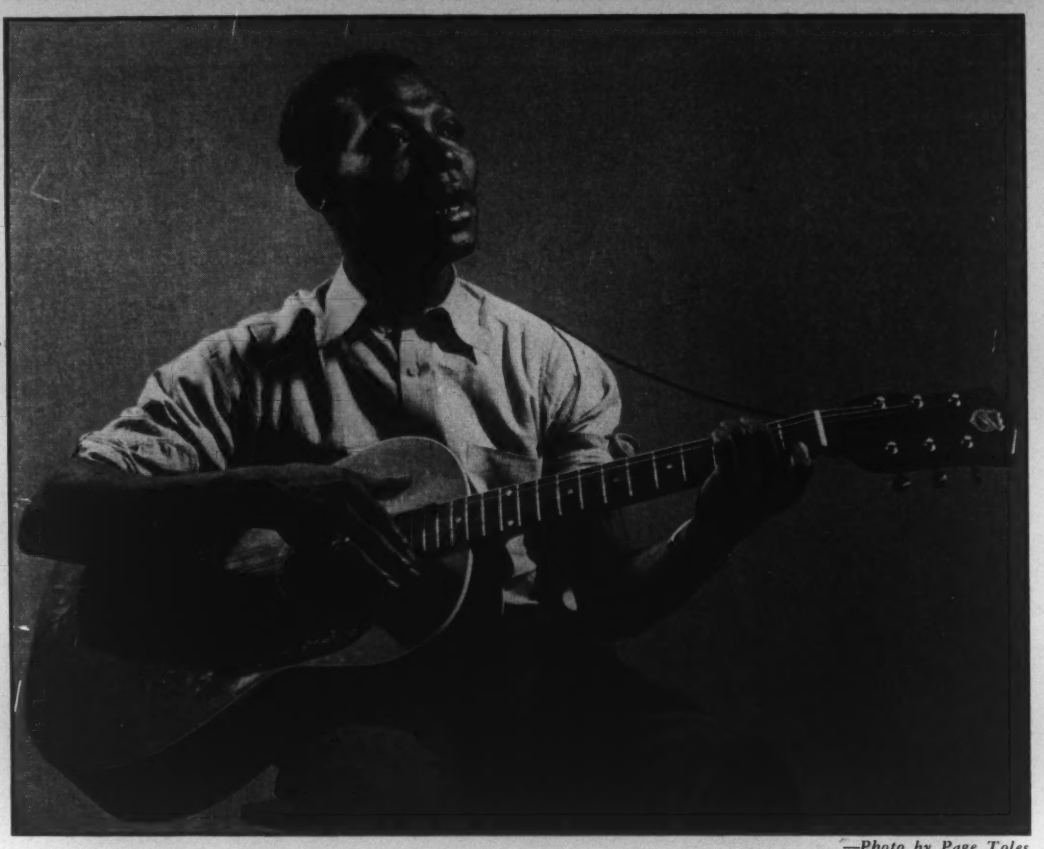
GONE are the days when my heart was full of wails;
Gone are my days in this land of high-priced nails.
Now I am bound for the Adriatic shore
To be a helper in the coming total war.

I'm coming, I'm coming—
There's a voice that bids me go:
Sounds much like Daddy Tito, but it's
Uncle Joe.

Hail to Belgrade, and farewell to Halifax!
Farewell the land with the profit-laws so lax!
Farewell the steaks on which formerly I fed!
Ah, better far the daily slice of good Red bread!

I'm coming, I'm coming—
How in heck can I say no
When summoned by the honeyed voice of
Uncle Joe?

J. E. P.



—*Photo by Page Toles*

Lord Caresser, noted Trinidad Calypso singer who is well known for his performance on the C.B.C.'s International Service, is shortly to tour England and Europe.

Post-Grads' Allowances

A CANADIAN Press report on the lifting of the ceiling on outside earnings for undergraduate veteran university students states that post-graduate students, holding assistantships or similar positions whereby they receive financial help for services related to their training, remain in a restricted category. For them the ceiling of $75 a month on outside earnings still applies. It is assumed that the student could earn the money digging ditches or working on a road gang. It is doubtful if a more illogical or senseless situation could be found. What better way could the graduate student earn the necessary extra money, for expenses to provide for his family, than by doing research or teaching related to his training which he hopes to utilize for the benefit of his country and himself?

As a Canadian veteran working toward the Ph.D. degree in the field of marine fisheries and receiving training at the University of California's Oceanographic Institute, unobtainable in Canada, I wish to make the following comments:

(1) As in the case of others I found it necessary to accept a University of California-Rockefeller assistantship doing research related to my work, because of financial needs. The half-time assistantship pays $110 a month of which I am allowed to accept only $75.

(2) Due to the high cost of living in the U.S., even this extra money has been insufficient to balance the expenses of ordinary insurance, doctors' and dentists' bills, gasoline for commuting, and other expenses involved in supporting a wife and small child. After exhausting my savings I have been forced to borrow money to break even.

(3) This restriction on essential outside earnings is caused by a lack of interest or lack of knowledge on the part of the Canadian government. It is resulting in a lack of faith on the part of Canadians studying outside their country in their government's proper function, and is a leading cause of the decision of Canadian veteran post-graduate students in science to remain and continue their careers in the United States.

La Jolla, Cal. ARTHUR S. LOCKLEY

A Picasso?

WE FEEL very wary about criticizing your excellent paper in any way, especially about painting, as you have certainly done a great deal for Canadian artists. However, you printed a reproduction of a picture, and we use the new word with care, because it was no ordinary picshur by M. Jacques de Tonnancour (S.N., July 3). This contained two angels hanging from the ceiling by their feet and, although that is probably how you would feel yourself if you were an angel and someone had just announced the "Annunciation", we still feel that the design of the whole thing was better upside down. Also turning it around made it look even more like a painting by Picasso. Actually we are not complaining about this, because we rather enjoy this particular period of Picasso, but we feel that this picshur was not up to his usual standard.

York Mills, Ont. A. A. MACDONALD

A Joke?

DID you put the de Tonnancour picture in upside down by mistake or as a joke on us, the public? How did the artist mean it to stand? I don't blame your criticizing—I'd do it myself—but why not come out and say so?

Wakefield, Que. H. J. G. GEGGIE

Ed. Note: To Mr. Macdonald, Dr. Geggie and any other reader whose copy of SATURDAY NIGHT had de Tonnancour's "Annunciation" looking like a joke or a Picasso, our apologies and an explanation! A press adjustment during the printing caused the error and a few copies had been run off before it was noticed and corrected.

Post For Mr. Michener

AS A municipal engineer, I am aware of the acute need for trained and fully qualified government administrative personnel. Your article on the Front Page endorsing Mr. Roland Michener for a cabinet post struck a very responsive chord (S.N., June 19). The Progressive Conservative party needs all its talented men and I believe that Mr. Michener has been one of their most active and useful.

Midland, Ont. A. C. NORTHOVER

Curved Ball

YOUR Mr. J. N. Harris in his attempt to debunk your sports authority, Kim McIlroy, has gone even further off base in his explanation as to why a baseball curves (S.N., June 26).

The very simple explanation for this phenomenon can be found in any elementary physics text book. It is known as the "magnus effect" and results from the fact that, due to the rotation of the ball, the air on one side is speeded up while on the other side it is retarded, resulting in a pressure difference causing the ball to move in the appropriate direction. The appropriate direction for a ball spinning clockwise, when viewed from above and behind, is to the right, contrary to the beliefs of the abovementioned experts.

Some years ago an attempt was made in Europe to employ this effect in the Flettner rotor ship, which was simply a sailboat in which the sail was replaced by a vertical cylinder rotated by means of a small gasoline motor. A similar idea has also been proposed for aircraft but to date the scheme has not proven practical.

Ottawa, Ont. J. L. ORR

Kudos to French Canada

THANKS to French Canada for being responsible for what individuality Canada enjoys in her architecture (S.N., June 26) by making the graceful modifications to an already graceful art imported from France long ago, as Prof. Traquair's book illustrates! When it comes to thanking any part of Canada for what national distinctions (we'll reserve the word "uniqueness") we have—be it architecture, art, music, literature or even theatre, the kudos goes to French Canada.

Toronto, Ont. R. W. PERRY

Passing Show

UNDER nationalized medicine all British dentists will be paid alike, and as *The Economist* grimly observes, "a dentist who can drill painlessly will earn no more than a dentist who hurts". But those who have been rendered insensitive by Socialist gas won't feel it.

•

"Divorce Won't Help" is the title of a new American best-seller. The subtitle is presumably "But Murder Might".

•

Anyhow the new American television sets are beautiful, even if the things that are televised over them aren't.

•

For the sake of the blow-by-blow broadcasters we hope the next two contenders for the heavyweight championship won't both be called Joe.

•

Labor members of the British Parliament were ordered to support the Representation of the People Bill by "a three-line whip". We await comment by *Pravda* or *Novoye Vremya* on the use of corporal punishment to enforce discipline in the Westminster "Duma".

•

In the *Canadian Poetry Magazine* we read an advertisement of an American quarterly called *Furioso* which is "Larger Than Any Other Little Magazine of Comparable Size."

•

Green Light For Reds

Let veto be added to veto;
It's silly to take offence
At a Cominform of procedure
And a Comintern of events.

J. E. P.

•

A new member of parliament said in his maiden speech that the other members ought not to squabble so much. The general opinion in the House is that it was a most unmaidenly utterance.

•

Owing to the shortage of "toppers" Eton College has had to stop mourning for George III, who died in 1820, but will resume when the supply catches up. Can't they find anybody more recent to mourn for?

•

It is said that the Old Guard in the Republican party has pretty well lost its grip. After all, it hasn't had anything to guard for sixteen years.

•

The Cominform has laid seven separate charges against the Tito regime in Yugoslavia, thereby establishing the list of the Seven Deadly Sins of the Communist religion.

•

Lucy says she cannot understand how the idea ever got abroad that Mr. King was a retiring man.

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The Front Page

(Continued from Page One)

that the party should not decide on a course of action which would make coalition difficult or impossible for another generation.

What Will We Guarantee?

DOWN in hot, sticky Washington a Canadian delegation is now talking over ways in which we, together with the United States, can give a "guarantee" to the European countries that have entered into "Western Union". Britain, France, Belgium, the Netherlands, and Luxembourg have agreed to help each other in case of attack; but they need help from outside, from across the Atlantic, partly because they are still so weak after the last war, partly because, as recent history shows all too clearly, the geography of western Europe is such that it is very difficult to defend it from any attack from the east.

So far, so good; if Canada is united on any point of foreign policy it is that western Europe should become strong and prosperous. But it may be easier to agree on the end than on the means.

Reports from Ottawa tell us that "Canada is ready to participate in any move by Washington for sending weapons or equipment to countries within the western union", and Defence Minister Claxton has, in this connection, used the words, "self help and mutual aid". So it seems that we are going to *give* weapons; again, so far, so good.

But wars are not won by weapons, they are won by men. What are we willing to guarantee in the way of actual armed forces?

Even amongst themselves the Western Union countries have run into some difficulties over the matter of guarantees. Is it fair that country A, that spends a lot on national defence and has a fully fledged system of military conscription, should give an unconditional guarantee to country B, equally open to attack, yet with much lower expenditures and no effective conscription? Up to a point each country must decide how best to organize its own defence—but beyond that point should not the other countries have some say, especially if one seem a long way out of line?

Coming closer to home, we have to recognize that the United States now has peacetime conscription. Are they going to admit that our guarantee without conscription is as good as theirs with it?

Socialism in Alberta

IT WILL be extremely surprising if the C.C.F. does not show considerable gains in Alberta in the next provincial elections, for reasons which are entirely peculiar to the province. In Alberta the anti-St. James Street sentiment, which is just as prevalent there as in any other part of Canada where the debtor interest politically outweighs the creditor interest, happened by chance to get itself canalized in a different direction from that which it took in Saskatchewan and in Manitoba. Under the persuasive influence of the late Mr. Aberhart, the Albertans were convinced that salvation lay in monetary and currency reform rather than in the elimination of the "exploiting class" by public ownership of the equipment of industry. Mr. Aberhart spanked the vested interests just as hard as Mr. Coldwell or Mr. Douglas ever could, and in many ways the Social Credit kind of spanking was much better adapted to please the Western farmers than the Socialist kind. But Social Credit is not wholly incompatible with old-style business enterprise (especially when the Social Crediters cannot do anything to put their money and credit theories into effect because of the constitution), and when it began to look as if private enterprise might, with reasonable encouragement, put a lot of money into Alberta the Social Credit government immediately made terms with it, paying the province's creditors almost the whole of what they were entitled to under their defaulted contracts, and giving generous assurances of good orthodox economic behavior for the future.

But it is not to be expected that the left wing opinion which must be pretty strong in Alberta will continue to be satisfied with the Manning government now that it can no longer be denied that it (1) has made terms with the orthodox economics in business, and (2) cannot possibly enact any unorthodox economics in finance. The Liberals are continuing to act as if the Social Crediters were their enemies, but Mr. Bracken and other Conservatives have been notably friendly to them, and Mrs. Bracken in an interview the other day in Winnipeg said: "The Social Credit party of Alberta are much like the Conservatives, and, I feel, will work along with us." The C.C.F. is playing up this utterance, and there is likely to be a considerable leftward breakaway from the Social Credit ranks.

I LEFT YOU A TOUGH JOB, HARRY!

Ontario Bursaries

WE HAVE not much faith in the effectiveness of the publicity provided by government bulletins, and we think that the citizens of Canada ought to know more about the excellent system of bursaries, as they are called, by which nearly one thousand promising Ontario students are now enabled in each year to pursue studies at university level which would not be possible to them financially without this assistance. Inaugurated in 1943, and aided since 1944 by a Dominion-provincial agreement which enables the federal government to provide about a quarter of the cost, this program provides bursaries up to $400 a year for first year university courses and smaller amounts for Normal School and Grade XIII studies, and the qualification is a mark of 66 per cent in examinations and a definite need of financial assistance. The succeeding years of the university and normal courses are similarly provided for, but with the additional qualification, that the student must spend the vacation in remunerative employment and must be actually enrolled in his course before the bursary is granted.

The object of this restriction is excellent, but it seems to us that the inability to know whether one is going to get a bursary or not until well into the autumn must be very embarrassing to many needy and deserving applicants. Since the basic assumption is that these students will not be able to pursue their studies without the bursary, they cannot know whether they will be able to pursue them until the bursary is actually granted, and it is not good psychology to keep ambitious young men and women in uncertainty about so vital a matter right up to a date which apparently must be well into the academic year.

American Democracy

FOR the next few months all our eyes will be drawn towards the domestic politics of the United States. With the Republican candidate just nominated, and the Democratic candidate just about to be, the 1948 elections are now in full swing, and will keep swinging until election day in November.

Partly by way of background for these elections, and partly by way of pure enjoyment for its brilliance, Professor Laski's new book can be recommended as very fine summer reading. In "The American Democracy" (Macmillan Co. of Canada, $8.00) this sparkling English socialist lets himself go about all things American—from the sacred constitution to the equally sacred Bing Crosby Clubs. It is a great book; considering Professor Laski's strong prejudice against capitalism, this account of the growth and outlook of the world's greatest stronghold of capitalism is remarkably clear and undistorted.

Not that the non-socialist reader will be happy about it all. And surely even some socialists will find it difficult to think of the American civil war as the beginning of slavery (wage-slavery) rather than the end.

Nevertheless, we can all learn from this shrewd analysis of current problems in the U.S., and particularly, at this time, from his examination of the rigid party system. He believes that this system keeps power balanced between the Republicans and the Democrats and thus effectively stops any third party, such as our C.C.F., from getting a foothold. Such a system is, he says, obsolete; because both of them are dominated by the business or capitalist groups, the two old-line parties stand for much the same purposes and ideals and they cannot reflect the basic division in modern industrial society—the division between employer and employed. Sooner or later the U.S. party system must adjust itself to this division; and this, adds the one-time lecturer at McGill, "is what is happening in Canada."

Where is Sovereignty?

WE hate to see a good discussion of the Canadian constitution go on for long without getting into it. And now that Mr. Varcoe, Deputy Minister of Justice, has told us that in Canada sovereignty is vested in Parliament, not in the people, we just can't stay out. Mr. Varcoe has said also that a Bill of Rights amendment to the B.N.A. Act would be "subtracting from our (Canada's) legislative power", which is true, and also that it would be "handing back to the United Kingdom part of our (Canada's) sovereign power," which is rubbish. Mr. Varcoe should not mix up legislative power, which is what the Bill of Rights advocates want to curtail in certain respects, with sovereign power, which nobody wants to curtail.

In the strict letter of the law, and Mr. Varcoe was speaking about the strict letter of the law, Canada has no sovereign power at all, for every power that exists in it is based upon a statute which was passed by the Westminster Parliament, and at present can only be amended by the Westminster Parliament. The transfer of sovereignty from Westminster to Canada will take place, in the strict letter of the law, when the Westminster Parliament passes an addition to the Statute of Westminster, conferring upon Canada the right to amend its own constitution. *That* Act will be unrepealable; that is to say, if the Westminster Parliament ever repealed it nobody would pay any attention to the repeal, any more than if it repealed the Act granting independence to Burma. Once a sovereign nation has dispossessed itself of some part (area) of its sovereignty in favor of a new sovereign, it does not get it back by mere repeal. Needless to say, Westminster will not pass that Act until we request it to, and withdraw our request for it not to. And we shall not do that until we have decided how we propose to do the amending ourselves, and that is a ticklish business.

If it is true, as it presumably is, that in Canada the legislative power is partly vested in Parliament, that is because the Westminster Parliament vested it there, and could vest it somewhere else tomorrow if it wanted to. The Bill of Rights would diminish the legislative power of Parliament, which is what it is desired to do. But it would not diminish the sovereignty of Canada, because in the letter of the law she has none; and if in the letter of the law she had sovereignty it would not diminish it either, because Canada could then at any time restore to Parliament any legislative powers she had taken away.

All this relates only to the letter of the law. In practice the situation is quite different, because the Westminster Parliament never dreams of enacting anything concerning Canada except on Canada's request. We have a method of formulating that request (by joint resolution of the two Houses of Parliament) which is satisfactory for ordinary amendments of the constitution, but which unfortunately will never do for major or contentious amendments. Nobody has ever contemplated that the two Houses of Parliament should be not merely the custodians of the legislative power but also the sole custodians of the constitution. Whatever may be the case in a unitary-government country like Great Britain, in Canada Parliament is not the sovereign.

Mad–But Noble?

FROM this month forward almost everyone in Britain is automatically insured, up to a point, against many of life's hazards; almost everyone gets a minimum of medical care, dental attention, spectacles with cheap frames, hospital treatment, some drugs, and an allowance for funeral expenses. This, of course, is in addition to unemployment insurance, accident compensation, and other forms of social insurance introduced many years ago.

It is a noble ideal that we should care for one-another's ill-health and ill-fortune: inasmuch as ye have done it unto one of the least of these my brethren ye have done it unto me. Yet never, surely, has so noble a plan been put into effect at such an unpromising time. This scheme of social responsibility, put forward in the famous Beveridge Report and accepted in principle during the war when Mr. Churchill was still running the country, was conceived in terms of Britain's pre-war power and wealth. Now Britain is weaker and poorer.

To some extent Britain's new condition is reflected in the "benefits", pitifully small by middle class standards, that are offered by the new scheme. But, small as they may be, they will be one more burden, and in aggregate a heavy burden, on the shoulders of British producers—shoulders that are bearing very heavy burdens already. Nor is it enough to say that "a nation's health is a nation's wealth" in the long run. Can Britain really afford now, at this moment in history, to make this sort of investment in the future? And is it right that she should make it at a time when she is depending so heavily on loans and gifts from abroad? It seems crazy . . . mad dogs and Englishmen! Yet who can hope that it will fail?

Still Not Big Enough

THAT bright sheet, *The Letter Review*, which finds its way into our desk each week, is usually good for a laugh one way or another. Last week it went to bat for Uncle Sam. "A mistaken charge . . . against the U.S. is of unwillingness to import. In actuality, U.S. imports are now running at $7 billion per annum—a record rate."

As far as we can see, the fact that U.S. imports are very big—bigger than ever before—does not prove that they are big enough to bring U.S. trade into balance and prevent a world-wide "dollar shortage". Imports have indeed grown, but exports have grown faster so the balance is more askew than ever.

If any of the editors of *The Letter Review* are parents we invite them to apply their own logic to the question of boots: the boots I bought for my boy last year are the biggest he ever had, so they *must* be big enough for him still. If only it could be true!

ENVOI

W. L. Mackenzie King, O. M.

THE time is growing short, soon you will leave
The high position you have held so long;
Sic transit gloria; Dictators cleave
In fear to power, but the free and strong
Dare timely throw the torch to other hands
Before they must, content to trust that they,
In human frailty, which God understands,
Will still strive on, as you did, searchingly.

P. J. PHILIP

Achievement Of A Palestine Truce Renews World's Hopes In U.N.

By T. S. STEELE

No lasting peace may result from the truce that Count Bernadotte, the U.N. mediator, was able to arrange between Arabs and Jews in Palestine. This week, as the original truce period neared an end, both sides were rejecting the mediator's proposals. However, the important fact for the future of international law is that the United Nations did manage to stop a war that had already started, and hold the warring parties, more or less firmly, to a period of mediation. Such a fact has raised the prestige of the U.N. at a time of low ebb.

In reviewing Lake Success proceedings of recent weeks, critical and routine, this writer also notes the historic despatching of the 50 U.N. volunteers to help enforce the Palestine truce. This little "legion" may give the Military Staff Committee the necessary concrete beginning to expand into an international security force. If so, it will save the committee from the moribundity that has settled on the Atomic Energy Commission.

Lake Success, N.Y.

TO A MATERIALISTIC world that judges by results alone, the United Nations has achieved the first of its Charter aims. It has taken a positive step towards the settlement of international disputes without recourse to war. That war had actually commenced in Palestine while the Security Council continued to debate its prevention, and it was brought to a halt though U.N. intervention has added to, rather than diminished from, U.N. prestige. There were many, as Secretary-General Trygvie Lie has frequently emphasized, who believed that its prestige was already so low it could not fall much further.

Proof Positive

Although this particular truce between Israel and the Arab States may lead to no permanent solution and peace, that fact has little significance in relation to its achievement. The U.N. has proved that through mediation, backed by a determined threat of economic sanctions against a nation or group of nations, bloodshed can be prevented. Only the most intransigeant of extremists amongst Arabs and Jews could wish to recommence the war. And Count Folke Bernadotte with the moral backing of all the Great Powers (with the exception of Russia) has proved that peace, even if temporary, could be brought about without the use of "overwhelming force" which nine of the eleven governments represented on the Security Council believed to be necessary.

June 1948 may well be remembered as the month in which collective security proved a reality in a major crisis*. And June 11 may well continue to be, in the words of Mr. Lie, "the greatest day in the history of the United Nations."

Unfortunately, at the beginning of this week neither side showed willingness to accept Count Folke Bernadotte's proposals and both parties' leaders were reportedly drafting counter suggestions. Any extension of the original truce, which was scheduled to expire on July 9, seemed problematical.

In any case, what worked once can work again.

Two other events connected with the Palestine truce may also have some historic significance. The first of these is the use of 50 U.N. employees to help the Mediator in his control duties. Mr. Lie in a Harvard speech (which hardly compared in importance with that delivered by Secretary of State Marshall on a similar occasion a year earlier) suggested the formation of a U.N. guard force, as distinct from a striking force, of from 1,000 to 5,000 men. The 50 American, Australian, French, Norwegian, Swedish and Danish volunteers who have gone to Palestine are expected to form the nucleus of what is already being called "Lie's Legion."

It is not intended that the Legion should take the place of the international force upon which, for more than two years, the Security Council's Military Staff Committee has been unable to agree, but that it should be an interim aid for U.N. mediators. Several permanent members of the Council have already given a private blessing to Mr. Lie's suggestion and, by September, when the General Assembly meets in Paris, the secretariat hopes that sufficient support will have grown for the Legion to be firmly and legally established.

A Reticent Committee

Meanwhile the Military Staff Committee will continue to hold secret sessions in New York, having been snubbed by the Security Council when it suggested moving with the General Assembly to Paris. One Security Council member, in fact, asked that the Council's thanks should be passed to the Committee for giving a reminder of its existence. This was due to the unusual reticence the Committee has displayed. It has so far failed to report any progress. In fact, it has failed to report at all since April 1947.

Nevertheless it is now generally known here that, after agreeing that the U.N. should have its own forces, it bogged down on questions such as the nature and armaments of the forces and where they should be stationed pending use. This stalemate has continued so long that the question now under consideration is whether, like the Atomic Energy Commission, the Committee should wind up its activities with a majority report and leave it to "higher levels" to reach a meeting of the minds between East and West.

Although the Atomic Energy Commission has ceased to meet, it has not ceased to exist. Its state of suspended animation must continue until the General Assembly receives its majority report, which merely recommends that its discussions be discontinued and cites its reasons. "East is East and West is West, and never the twain shall meet," Mr. Kipling wrote some years ago. And, as far as Russia and the United States are concerned, that appears to be exactly the position on atomic energy today.

However, there are more optimistic views and Sir Alexander Cadogan, chief delegate of the United Kingdom to the Security Council, in a carefully reasoned approach warned the world that historic conceptions of national rights must be abandoned and a supra-national body formed to control the use of atomic power—if the world is to survive.

The second event of possible historic interest was the suggestion

*Although a major achievement, the cessation of hostilities in Palestine was not the first truce arranged by U.N. Last January the U.N.'s Good Offices Committee reported to the Security Council that it had arranged a truce between the Dutch and Indonesians.

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Man Saves Children In Path Of Fast Express

WINS DOW AWARD

CHARLES AUGUSTE LEMAY OF LOUISEVILLE, QUE.,
rescues boy and girl from railway bridge in nick of time

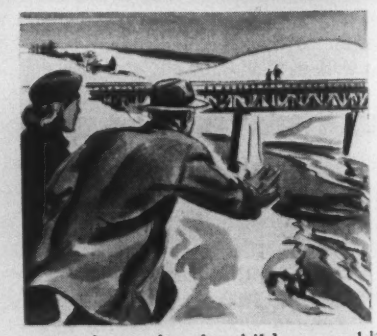
On their way home from an afternoon sports meet, the two Saucier children — Helene, 8 and Roger, 4 — decided to take a short-cut by crossing a 250-foot railway bridge. Chattering gaily about the day's events, and not thinking to look behind, they didn't hear the Montreal-Quebec express approaching in the distance.

LEMAY SEES DANGER

Charles Lemay, walking along the track with a friend, saw the train and the children at the same time. Realizing that the youngsters would not have time to get across, he made a dash for the young pair. He had been about 500 feet from the bridge when he started and by the time he caught up with them they were about half way across.

Without saying a word and barely stopping, he swept 4-year-old Roger into his arms and ran with him to the other end of the bridge. Then, speeding back, he grabbed the girl and repeated the wild dash . . . leaving the bridge just in time. In a matter of seconds the express roared by.

Courage, presence of mind and quick thinking on the part of this young Canadian saved the lives of two children that Sunday afternoon. We are proud to pay tribute to Charles Lemay of Louiseville, Que., through the presentation of The Dow Award.



Lemay knew that the children would never reach the other end of the bridge on time. Quickly he sprinted the 500 feet to the bridge . . . determined to save them at any cost.

Slowing down just long enough to scoop young Roger into his arms, Lemay carried him to safety and then returned at full speed for the girl.

THE DOW AWARD is a citation for outstanding heroism and includes, as a tangible expression of appreciation, a $100 Canada Savings Bond. Winners are selected by the Dow Award Committee, a group of editors of leading Canadian newspapers.

The DOW AWARD
DOW BREWERY • MONTREAL

made by the British government that a permanent panel of mediators be set up by the U.N. Without naming any names Britain suggested its members should be "of outstanding integrity and ability." It seems a tall order to find a panel of Bernadottes—but it's not a bad idea to try.

Members of the permanent delegations, and of the 3,000-strong secretariat, have had a busy three months. Palestine, Atomic Energy, Human Rights and many lesser subjects have been debated in the chambers and discussed in the lounge and cafeteria until there can have been little left unsaid. In addition, documents have been distributed each day which in the course of a month must have run into thousands. And the secretariat, some members of which are on duty seven days a week, 365 days a year, have had to prepare them all. The delegates have to read them. Occasionally one of these documents contains matter which, while of insufficient importance to warrant wide publication, contains an amusing sidelight on life in far-off parts.

One such was the prosaically titled report "Cameroons Under British Administration." It relates how the Fon of Bikon, who claims divine kingship over a large area, has 110 wives living in his compound. Of these 44 were inherited from the previous Fon. Although outlining the methods by which the wives were chosen (by claiming the first born daughters and all female twins in certain families not closely related to his own), their training in farm work, cooking and etiquette, and certain more clinical details, the report gives no indication of how this modern Solomon deals with the many difficulties which must arise in such an establishment. Nor does it suggest how any man, divine Fon or not, in these days of inflation can support so many wives in the manner to which their fathers have accustomed them.

The Shy Aborigines

Another report which reminded readers of the more fantastic stories in schoolboy "bloods" contained a description by the Union of South Africa of its 6,000 aboriginal bushmen. These people who inhabit the wilder parts of the former German South West Africa are, says the report, "extremely shy." This shyness is evinced, it adds, by greeting strangers with poisoned arrows shot from bows. To overcome the shyness of "the most suspicious human beings in the world," the South African government is employing strategy. A few reliable natives are being sent to waterholes with gifts of salt and tobacco. By use of these strangers bearing gifts it is hoped gradually to win the confidence of the bushmen.

One of the chief worries of all who work at the United Nations is security of tenure. Not that they worry about their jobs, but about where those jobs will take them. By shelving legislation to authorize the $65,000,000 loan for new U.N. buildings on Manhattan, the United States Congress opened the way for renewed clamor from supporters of a return to Europe. Whatever happens about the loan, the buildings now cannot be completed on schedule, and as it appears that most member governments are no longer anxious to move their delegations, Lake Success will probably continue to be the home of the U.N. for some years to come. In this connection it is hardly heartening to record that while the world's peace organization meets in one section of the Sperry factory building here, in the remainder of the structure extra shifts have recently started on the manufacture of more bomb sights for the U.S. Air Forces.

Of all the work done by the U.N., the most publicized is that of the Security Council. Yet few people remember what conclusions were reached on matters which, in their day, were front-page news. There are at present 14 subjects of discussion which remain on the Council's continuing agenda as "unfinished business." Some may never be heard of again. Others reappear at infrequent intervals, though rarely emerging into their earlier glare of publicity.

First item on this list is the complaint made by Iran against Russia on January 19, 1946. After many charges and counter-charges Russian troops were finally withdrawn from Iranian soil and the Council decided to adjourn discussion of this matter until one of its members should request its reopening. Such a request has, fortunately, not been necessary.

Another matter which has held fire for over a year is the appointment of a Governor for the Free Territory of Trieste. No agreement could be reached on this, and with the contemplated return of the city to Italy, probably none will ever be needed. But there is no way of removing such controversial subjects from the list of unfinished business without some nation again bringing it up in council and asking that the matter be concluded. On the grounds that it is better to let sleeping dogs lie, no country has done so. Such matters as Egypt's complaints against Britain over the Sudan and the evacuation of British troops, the Indonesian question, and the India-Pakistan dispute make frequent reappearances on the day-to-day agenda of the Council but seldom make headlines nowadays.

Some of the least publicized work of the U.N. is carried out by the Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization. This body among its multitude of activities has organized the First World Congress of art critics to study important artistic and aesthetic problems of these days. Another of UNESCO's problems has been to prepare plans for translation of "the classics." In asking member Governments for aid the organization's director-general decided to define a classic. His definition should itself rank among the classics. It is: "A classic, we submit, is any work in whatever intellectual field (literature, science, philosophy, religion, etc.,) which is deemed representative of a culture of a nation and which remains as a landmark in the cultural history of mankind. Although it may express a particular culture, it is characteristic of a classic that it transcends the limits of that culture and is representative of it, not only within the nation itself, but also in the eyes of other nations." Certain governments, UNESCO reports, have decided to refer the problem to their National Commissions. And no wonder. One other stipulation was made by the director-general. Only works published before 1900 should be deemed classics. Where does that leave Mr. Winston Churchill and others of our times?

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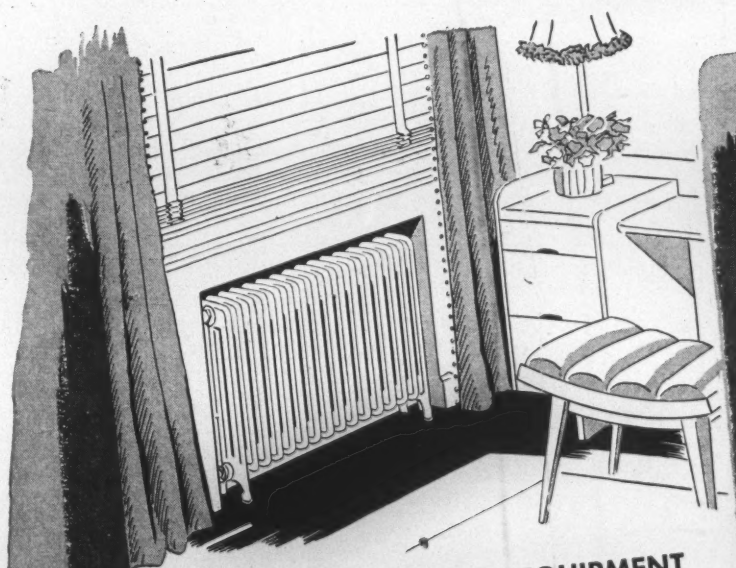

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OTTAWA LETTER

End Of Session Historic For P.M., Another Price Debate For P.C.'s

By WILFRID EGGLESTON

Ottawa.

THE Fourth Session of the 20th Parliament ended on the same note as it began, with the opposition making as much political capital as possible out of rising prices and the government continuing to rely upon indirect policies to meet the inflationary tide. Wednesday, June 30—the last day of the session—was a historic date, for in all probability the House of Commons saw Rt. Hon. W. L. Mackenzie King in the seat of the Prime Minister for the last time.

The occasion might have served for a round of tributes at the closing day of a man who, when the scales of party prejudice have fallen, will be recognized on all sides as a great parliamentarian, certain of a place among the three or four really immortal names in Canadian political history. But it was not destined to be that kind of a day. The Prime Minister was instead taken roundly to task by the member for Temiscouata, who sits in the House as a Liberal, for not inviting private members more into his confidence. Mr. Pouliot hoped the next prime minister "will adopt a different attitude with regard to members of parliament from what we have had for the last fifteen years." It is time, he added, the Liberal party changed its attitude of worship of one man and returned to the old system of cooperation among all M.P.'s.

Mr. Mackenzie King's habitual courtesy carried him smoothly through what must have been an uncomfortable ten minutes, and his comment upon Mr. Pouliot's outburst —after suffering, as he said, for eighteen years in silence—was a model of good breeding. The day might then have passed without any further comment on the Prime Minister's retirement, had it not been necessary for Mr. Mackenzie King to make formal announcement to the House of Rt. Hon. J. L. Ilsley's retirement from public life. There was, as a result, a brief chorus of regret and praise concerning Mr. Ilsley, casual enough in light of the magnificent contribution of the former Minister of Finance to the public life of Canada. But, as I said before, it was not that kind of a day. The final debilitating evening of a tiresome session which has been going on for weeks, morning, noon and night, is not exactly the occasion for measured historic commendations. However, associated with their tributes to Mr. Ilsley, three or four members did finally recognize the desirability of saying a kind word to Mr. Mackenzie King, too, during the last few minutes they or anyone else would see him leading the House of Commons.

The long debate on prices which followed the presentation to the House of the committee report contained a depressing amount of romantic nonsense and large lumps of sheer party manoeuvering and a bit of witch-hunting to boot. As was obvious to listeners, and as can be even more readily demonstrated with a copy of Hansard, several of the M.P.'s who shared in the debate spoke without any real comprehension of the causes of the present high prices and even less idea of practical measures to cope with them. Others, with a much better grasp of realities, spent a lot of their time making political speeches for the benefit of voters back home. On the relatively rare occasion when the real truth came out, there were such nuggets of common sense as those embedded in the addresses of John Bracken and J. M. Macdonnell. The latter was especially lucid and honest about it. Some of the causes, he said, were the faults of the government, some were not; and he did not try to pretend that he thought the government was at fault where he did not believe it so.

The Situation

There were the gifts to Britain, which every man approved. There was the enormous amount of increase in the money supply, which arose inevitably from the financing of war's destruction. There was the depreciation policy adopted by the government. There was the general inclination to want more leisure, to work fewer days per week and fewer hours per day. There was the disposition not to work so hard even when people were working. There was some profiteering. There were taxes. There was reduction of supply because of controls.

John Bracken as a party politician utters some weird sentiments. John Bracken as an economist talks a lot of good sense. It was the scientist rather than the party leader who made the following contribution:

"I sometimes wonder how we get into a state of mind that under postwar conditions like this we can all expect to have higher incomes, higher wages, help rebuild other nations and provide more generously for social security; how we expect to do all that and at the same time pay $2,700 million in taxes and still not have higher prices, is hard to understand. There has been something wrong with our thinking somewhere. We cannot rehabilitate Europe; we cannot add to our own well-being; we cannot pay higher taxes without either increasing production or doing with less. That is basic in our approach to this problem."

The Law and the Prophets

And Mr. Bracken's remedy, though not likely to win him many votes, is the answer practically any competent economist would give: "As a distinguished United States scholar and statesman, Bernard M. Baruch, said recently, 'Production, production, production—that is the law and the prophets.' We here in Canada also must realize the importance of production. To that end the government must get off the taxpayers' back by lessening taxes; business must set out to produce more without an increase in profit; labor must increase its productivity without an increase in wages; and finally farmers must plan to produce more without increased income. In addition, all of us, including the government, must learn that wars once fought have to be paid for, and that they can be paid for, nations rehabilitated, and high standards of living maintained, only if, by the partnership of us all, we produce more of the essential goods needed for the human family to live on."

Another thing Canadians might be told occasionally is that compared with almost any other country in the world Canada is enjoying, despite the war and its aftermath, a standard of living today which would be a subject of universal envy if it were widely known. It may be cold comfort to the thousands — possibly hundreds of thousands—whose standards of living have within the past year or two suffered serious deterioration because prices have risen while their incomes remained static, or, what is perhaps more commonly the case, because their incomes have failed to keep pace with the rise in the cost of living.

In 1939 there were 600,000 unemployed; now employment is very close to the saturation point. If any one doubts the relative prosperity of today compared with 1939, let him look at the pertinent figures, for national income and personal expenditure on consumer goods and services, for example. Salaries, wages and supplementary labor income in 1947 amounted to $6,111 million compared with $2,565 million in 1939; investment income at $2,318 million compared with $776 million; net income of agriculture and other unincorporated business $2,308 million compared with $901 million.

Personal expenditure on consumer goods and services last year (1947 calendar year) was $8,736 million compared with $3,817 million in 1939. Rising prices certainly wipe out a lot of the increase, but far from all, and it is a remarkable thing to find the standard of living of Canadians, taken as a whole, higher after such a war than before it. Under these circumstances, the intolerably-pinched fixed-income sufferer may well ask for justice from his very fortunate fellow-Canadian not in that category.

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LIGHTER SIDE

Time Slaves Of The World, Unite!

By MARY LOWREY ROSS

"I HAVEN'T had a minute for the last week," Miss A. said. "I've been working out a reformed calendar." She sat down and fanned herself with her handbag. "However, I've got it all worked out at last. All I need to do now is take it up with the proper authorities."

"But there is a reformed calendar worked out already," I pointed out.

"If you want to call it that," Miss A. said. "Actually when you stop to examine it the so-called reformed calendar creates as many complications as it tries to eliminate. An extra Saturday every year, for instance, and two extra Saturdays in leap year!"

I agreed that it would make things confusing. "Imagine asking people down for a week-end and having them all swarm in on Saturday A instead of Saturday B!"

"As I see it," Miss A. said, "there's no point in trying to do a patch job on the calendar. The trouble goes right back to the very beginning."

"You mean beyond the Gregorian calendar?" I asked.

"I mean right back to the arrangement of the solar system," Miss A. said. "The solar year, consisting as it does of 365 days, simply can't be made to accommodate exactly a four-season, twelve-month calendar."

I said that I didn't see that much could be done about that. "Were you planning to take up the solar arrangement with the higher authority?" I asked.

Miss A. shook her head impatiently. "My proposal would be to have a 360 day year, consisting of four seasons, each divided into three thirty-day months," she said.

She still had the slack of the solar year to take up, I pointed out. "What do you propose to do with the other five days?"

"Ah, that!" Miss A. said. She was silent a moment, then she said suddenly, "What would you say is the greatest threat to man and civilization?"

I considered. "Man and civilization I guess," I said.

Miss A. shook her head. "The greatest threat to man and civilization is Time," she said. "We talk about Time being on our side or about working against Time. The truth is, of course, that Time is on nobody's side and Time works against everybody."

"YES, but what has that to do with the reformed calendar?" I asked.

"Just a minute, I'm coming to that," Miss A. said. "Now practically all our modern troubles are brought on by our sense of the urgency of time. We have to keep up with it or make up for lost time or get ahead of it. And what does all the hurry about time get us? Nothing but anxiety neuroses, hypertension, gastric ulcer, metatarsal displacement, coronary thrombosis and nail-biting."

"Yes but I still don't see—" I said.

"Now under my system," Miss A. said, "the five days left over in the calendar—six days in leap year—would simply be devoted to forgetting time or eliminating it altogether. The five day period would occur at the dead centre of the year—say, from July 30 to August 1. Between these two dates watches and clocks would go unwound, schedules of all sorts would be abandoned and time-clocks would be wrapped in burlap. No one would have to suffer from the tension of saving time or the fear of wasting it. Think what five days of that in every year would mean to the human race!"

"It might work out very well," I said, impressed. "Only you'd have to make your calendar universal. Timelessness can't exist except in an absolutely pure state."

Miss A. nodded. "But if it could be worked, think what a yearly five-day recess from time would mean in easing the hypertension of modern living! All the modern arrangements that depend on time and timing would simply stop functioning by general agreement. Assembly lines, international crises, dental appointments, mortgage instalments, and insurance payments, rent-dates, lease-lapses, five-year plans—"

IT SOUNDED wonderful I had to admit. "The only problem is how can you eliminate time completely?" I asked. "Take trains for instance. Trains have to run on time."

"I don't see why," Miss A. said. "In Italy trains used to run any old time and the country got along all right. The trouble really started, as everyone recognizes now, when they began running trains on time. . . No, as I see it, there's no particular reason why trains should run on time during the five-day period, or even why there should be any trains at all. Obviously there couldn't be any elimination of time as long as people had to catch or meet trains. And then think what the elimination of both trains and time would mean to people who drive themselves crazy trying to figure out whether a seven-o'clock summer train leaves at six o'clock or eight!"

I nodded. "And what about radio?" I asked. "Radio has the tightest time schedule of all. Radio stations would simply have to have clocks."

"There would probably be a little confusion at first," Miss A. admitted.

"There certainly would be," I said. "You'd have Helen Trent colliding with Ma Perkins and the Chicago Round Table being screeched down by Abbott and Costello. It simply wouldn't work."

Miss A. reflected. "Probably the best thing would be to suspend radio during the five-day period," she said.

"What about newspapers?" I asked. "If a newspaper isn't timely it isn't anything."

"Then there wouldn't be any newspapers," Miss A. said.

"Well, I don't know," I said doubtfully. "What would people actually do during the timeless period?"

"Oh, there'd be lots for them to do," Miss A. said, "dancing in the street, informal gatherings with people coming and going whenever they liked, music, literature—"

"Immortal music, of course," I said.

"Naturally," Miss A. said, "and timeless literature."

I considered. "It's a splendid idea, of course," I said, "but I still don't see how you're going to make your reformed calendar universal. Take the totalitarian states, for instance. Do you think they'll like the idea of people coming and going whenever they like in factories and workers' committee meetings? And what about the timeless attitude to the five-year plan?"

Miss A. sighed. "That's always the stumbling block, isn't it?" she said.

"I'm afraid it is," I said. "I'm afraid the Soviet delegate would slap a veto on your reformed calendar before it got through the Assembly."

"To tell the truth, that's what I've been afraid of all along," Miss A. said sadly.

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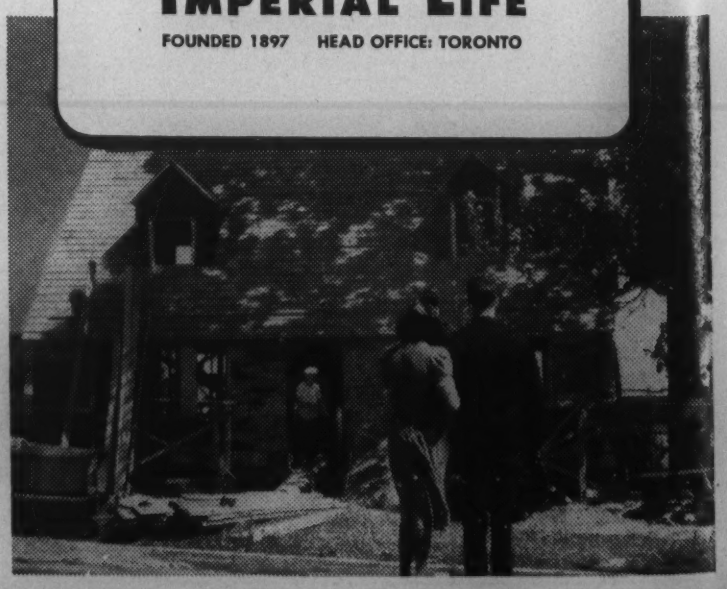

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WASHINGTON LETTER

When Anti-Truman Smoke Clears, President Will Get Nomination

By JAY MILLER

Washington.

THIS is much too early to be predicting the outcome of the presidential voting in November, but it can be reported that some of the most loyal of Administration supporters glumly concede that President Harry Truman will get the nomination for re-election, that the Democrats will have the tar whipped out of them, and that the party must look ahead to a long and painful period of rebuilding. A "stop-Truman" drive is helping to build up interest in the convention which opens next week in Philadelphia, but even the severest of Truman critics is none too sure that there is a substitute.

Ex-New Dealer Leon Henderson states that General Eisenhower would accept the nomination if drafted, but less hopeful anti-Trumanites believe that "Ike" means it when he says he is having none of Presidential politics.* His name inevitably will go before the convention but it is hard to believe that he will get the same perfunctory treatment given General MacArthur. Every opinion poll has indicated he could lick any G. O. P. presidential combination.

Supreme Court Justice William O. Douglas has been coyly incommunicado in Oregon, but he is in somewhat the position of Republican Senator Vandenberg who refused or failed to advance his own candidacy sufficiently.

Liberal commentator Thomas L. Stokes sums it up: "After the usual amount of smoke at anti-Truman conferences, you may expect to see Harry Truman nominated. There is no easy way of salvation for the Democratic Party, such as a new face on the campaign posters. It seems destined for the hard road of defeat and slow rebuilding."

Court Jester Busy

This viewpoint appears to be shared by many a loyal Democrat. And they are none too happy about it. Court Jester George Allen, who is once more back in White House favor, is reported to have been "talking up" the idea of "Eisenhower in 1952" around Washington. This is construed as indicating that a Democratic defeat can be expected this fall, to be followed by selection of a real vote-getter when the next presidential election rolls around.

While the stop-Dewey move didn't have a chance because of the expert work of his political lieutenants, it is declared to have been stronger than the current effort to dissuade President Truman from seeking re-election. The Truman-stoppers include so many divergent elements that it is doubtful if they could agree on a candidate that might be available.

These irreconcilable groups include the old New Deal crowd, now organized as Americans for Democratic Action, with Henderson as chairman. A.D.A. has C.I.O. support and some A.F.L. backing. The Southern Revolters, on the other hand, are very conservative and definitely anti-New Deal. A third factor is the city machine group, represented by Ed Flynn of the Bronx and Jake Arvey of the Cook County organization in Chicago.

Harry Truman has no intention of stepping down from the candidacy. He told a press conference interviewer that this was Foolish Question No. 1. He repeated that he has no thought of retiring from the Presidential race.

His assertion that he will be able to lick the Dewey-Warren ticket has evoked no upsurge of concurrence from his own camp. The President is reported to be depending on "something to turn up," but as nebulous a factor as this is not regarded as good prospects in presidential voting.

Had a less strong ticket than the Dewey-Warren combination emerged from the Republican nomination clambake, there would have been far less gloom in the Democratic world.

The Administration had looked for Dewey in the top spot, but they had not expected to have Warren in No. 2 position. A strong possibility for the presidential nomination, he is a powerful vote-getter in the West. He carried both the Republican and the Democratic nominations in his home state of California.

President Truman told a Sacramento audience on his "non-political" pre-campaign swing that Governor Warren was really a Democrat but didn't know it. He admitted when told of the Dewey-Warren slate that he liked Warren. Conversely Warren revealed that he would like to see the Democrats come out with that Truman-Eleanor Roosevelt ticket that was suggested at the White House news conference. This was prompted by a reportorial question, but the late President's widow stated that she has no intention of running for public office. Mr. Warren's approval is obviously based on his belief that this would be an easy ticket for the Republican candidates to beat.

First Ballot Chances?

The betting is reported at 99 to 1 that President Truman will, as he himself predicts, get the nomination. There is less confidence in his assertion that he has sufficient pledged candidates to get the nomination on the first ballot. The President is understood to have obtained advance commitments on only 304 of the 1,234 convention delegates.

The President may have some embarrassing moments ahead of him. Practical political leaders such as the big city bosses may decide to tell him that he should step down for the good of the party.

He will be under fire from the Left as well as the Right wings of the party. Mr. Truman is bound to come in for criticism from the conservative Southerners. They are demanding a states' rights plank, which is adding up to trouble for the Democratic platform committee. In addition, Southern Democrats won't make it easier for the President by nominating Senators Byrd of Virginia and George of Georgia as native son favorites.

Once the Democrats have made their choice, both parties will get down to the real business of campaigning, with Henry Wallace and his Third Partyites fighting for that 20 per cent of the vote they expect to get.

Congress will not, unless there is a great emergency, convene until January, which means that Washington will be virtually "without a government" for that six month period. Troubled events abroad may precipitate the need for strong and concerted governmental action. There are also fears that the spiral of inflation, now at its highest level, will continue upward for the next half year.

One observer predicts that the incoming President, in this event, may be "handed a time bomb guaranteed to go off in late 1950 or perhaps earlier."

Neither President Truman nor Governor Dewey are believed to be in favor of recalling Congress before the new year. The President has been unable to get cooperation from Congress on the many items of legislation that he requested, and obviously Mr. Dewey would have no control over Congress.

Paradoxically, the $5 billion tax reduction voted by the Republican Congress is considered dangerously inflationary, especially in view of the $250 billion debt which drains $5 billion a year from American taxpayers for interest alone.

Thus, if Governor Dewey is elected, he can thank his own party for having compounded the problem.

* This week, in the form of a memorandum to the public relations office of Columbia University, General Eisenhower made it clear that he has not changed his mind about running for President of the U.S., that he is not a candidate and that he would not accept nomination for public office.

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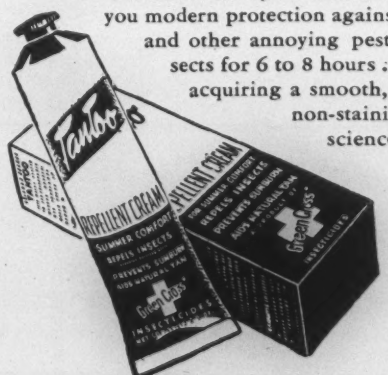

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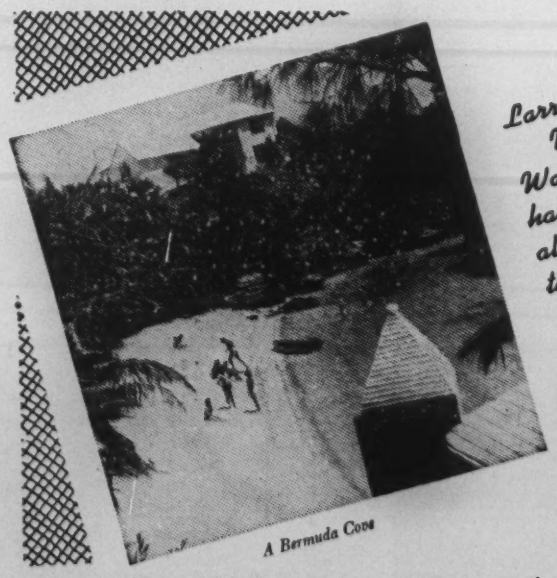

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FROM THE EDITOR'S CHAIR

New Books About Civilization, Peace, Canada, Liberalism

By B. K. SANDWELL

HOW does the human race enlarge the area of sovereignty, the extent of the land surface of the globe in which a single authority maintains law and order? And especially, how do you extend that area to embrace *all* the land surface of the globe under one rule of law? These are the questions tackled, in very amiable and urbane manner, by Crane Brinton in "From Many One" (Saunders, $2.75), a title which some readers will identify as a paraphrase of the Latin motto of the American Union. This reviewer feels that Mr. Brinton does not attach enough importance to external pressures, the risk of attack by enemies, which was unquestionably the chief force in turning the "many" of the Thirteen Colonies into the "one" of the second Constitution. But he is a wise thinker, who does not believe in the "either . . . or" views of the theorists ("either you form a world government or the human race blows itself to pieces") and who is far from convinced of the natural goodness and reasonableness of man, and is yet cheerful about the ultimate future.

Arnold J. Toynbee in "Civilization on Trial" (Oxford, $3.50) sounds like an "either . . . or" man, and he is certainly much impressed with the change that has been wrought by the recent technological advances of science. Because of those advances he is convinced that the world is about to be unified. The question is whether by force or by agreement. Mr. Toynbee's enormous capacity for finding parallels between different events and sequences in history ought to enable him to look hopefully for unification by agreement if that method were really workable, but we do not find much encouragement in these essays (they are not very closely related) unless it is in the achievements of the federal principle of which the U.S.A. and Canada are examples, and he admits that a federal structure which could find room for a free-enterprise province and a Communist province would involve reducing the issue between these two "religions" to "a commonsense, practical question of trial and error", of circumstance and adaptation. What a chance!

General Dwight D. Eisenhower is not a systematic thinker like the two preceding authors, but he is a man of great practical wisdom, and in his speeches and documents since V-E Day, edited by Rudolph L. Treuenfels under the title "Eisenhower Speaks" (Clarke, Irwin, $3.50), the growth of his mind is very clearly revealed. The elements of a sound and democratic defence policy may have been more eloquently but never more sensibly set forth than in his final Report as Chief of Staff, which is the climax of this volume. Material strength is deceptive, arms become obsolete, armies decay, monopoly of a weapon is soon broken—a most important reminder for Americans. But "adequate spiritual reserves, coupled with understanding of each day's requirements, will meet every issue of our time."

These books have dealt with the world of nations. We come now to the little world within the nation itself—any British nation, or nation operated on British parliamentary principles. In "Readings in British Government" (Univ. of Toronto Press, $5.25) Elisabeth Wallace has assembled over 400 large pages of select material on the workings of the constitution in Great Britain. The selection is slightly one-sided; there is a good deal of Ivor Jennings, and Berriedaile Keith is given the whole case on the Crown, which will annoy those who hold to the doctrine of the absolute right of the ministry to dissolve and to refuse dissolution. It is a little shocking to find that there is no index, and we were at first misled into thinking that the book fails to deal with the immensely important question of delegation of powers; but there is actually an admirable chapter by W. A. Robson on the report of the Committee on Ministers' Powers which deals largely with this subject. Our only regret is that it is not more modern than 1932. An extremely useful compilation, but one which, like most of the kind, needs supplementing by lectures and extra reading.

Useful Compilation

"This New Canada" by Margaret McWilliams (Dent, $3.75), who was so worthily honored by her own University of Toronto recently, is a most useful compilation of factual material about our fair country, including the easily overlooked fact that it is "the only monarchy in the western hemisphere". In spite of that, and in spite of being the wife of a Lieutenant-Governor, Mrs. McWilliams is singularly reticent on the powers of the Crown both at Ottawa and at Winnipeg. "In Canada," she says, "the principle was established that the provinces within their sphere of government . . . were quite as much sovereign authorities as the Dominion within its sphere". That is a dangerous doctrine which the courts have at times seemed to countenance but which finds no place in the B.N.A. Act. The historical and descriptive sections are followed by one on "The Task of the Canadian" which should be an inspiration to every young person into whose hands it falls.

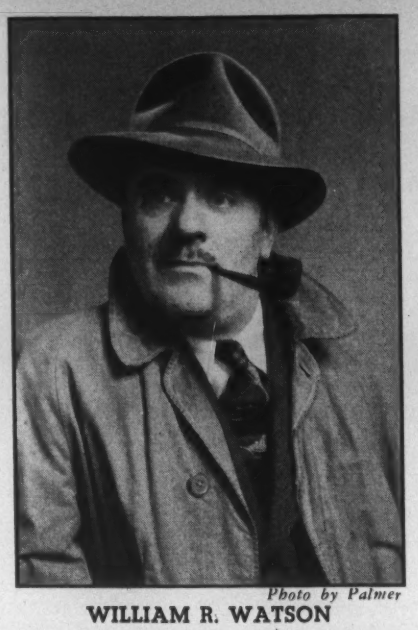

Photo by Palmer

WILLIAM R. WATSON

Anybody who thinks of learning all about Canada by living all over it in a trailer—and there are many worse ways of doing it—would be well advised to begin by purchasing William R. Watson's "And All Your Beauty" (Macmillan, $3.50), for William and his wife Marguerite and their dog Keltie put in the best part of two years doing precisely that very thing. They have recorded the process entirely in conversation form, and there are parts of the book in which the conversation is too self-consciously instructive, and the reader longs for a little more light on the adventurous pair themselves even at the cost of a little less on the British North America Act (a dull piece of literature unless you are excited about some squabble between Ottawa and Queen's Park, otherwise Mr. Howe and Mr. Drew) or on the topography of the Clay Belt. The talk comes to life when the subject is something which people actually do converse about, like the economic and political consequences of the fertility rate in French Canada, or the usefulness of Governors General, or the export of Canadian brains to the U.S.A. On the French-English relations question there is much information and not a little wisdom—including the wisdom of refraining from too definite a conclusion. And there are some decidedly moving passages, notably that on the Peace Tower at Ottawa. The book is admirably produced, and enriched with many pictures of the beauty referred to in the title—that very variegated beauty which goes to make up Canada—and of the life led by the two young enthusiasts in their caravan.

There are beginning to be quite a lot of important Canadian books on politics and economics in French. Dr. Jean Pierre Després has written on (we translate the title) "Canada and the International Labor Organization" (Fides, Montreal, $2.50), and

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gives a great deal of historical and critical matter which has not yet appeared in English. It seems possible that, partly because of its location in Montreal, and partly because of the extensive use of French in its work, the I.L.O. may have made a deeper impact upon the French Canadians than upon their English-speaking colleagues. Dr. Després, who is perhaps the best known authority in French on labor problems in Canada, has this penetrating comment on the situation produced by the fact that the Dominion cannot legislate for the implementation of treaties if the field concerned is in provincial jurisdiction: "It must be noted that the provincial governments, after receiving the proposed treaties or the recommendations of the federal government, did not submit them to the legislature in order that they might be discussed by the people's representatives. It is in this omission that the system (the federal structure) seems to show its greatest weakness."

Camouflage

In French comes also "Ma Province et mon Pays" by Eugene l'Heureux, director of *Opinion Libre*, who is his own publisher (2 de Callieres Street, Quebec, $1.60) and who has written what is admittedly a pamphlet, but is certainly a very important pamphlet. Mr. l'Heureux is a Liberal, and he makes the rather valid point that Quebec is at the moment "governed, or more accurately controlled, by what is nothing more than an Opposition camouflaged as a government. For it is not a spirit of government which is dominant today on the Quebec hilltop, it is a spirit of pure opposition to the whole body of international, economic and social work undertaken by the federal government". He rebukes his fellow French Canadians for having too often confused democracy with demagogy, actually its most dangerous enemy. He makes a correct estimate of the proper position of the clergy in political discussions, and the book ends with a charming story of an episode between himself and Cardinal Villeneuve which reflects the highest credit on both.

• •

Military Vs. Civilian

By KIMBALL McILROY

YOU call the telegraph company and tell the girl with the nice voice that you'd like to send a telegram, please. She says yes, go ahead.

"To Mr. George P. Smith," you say.

"Is that G as in Geoffrey?" she asks.

"That's J," you say, thinking naturally of Jeffrey.

"J?" she asks. "J - E - O - R - G - E? It doesn't sound right."

"No, G," you say, "G as in George."

"Yes. George," she says. "George P. Smith. But is that G as in Geoffrey, E as in Edna . . . ?"

"Easy," you say automatically.

"It may be," she replies a little testily, "but I want to get it right. O as in Orange, R as in Ralph . . ."

"Roger," you insist.

"Roger!" she replies brightly, having seen her share of military movies. "R as in Ralph, G as in Geoffrey . . ."

"How do you spell that?" you ask suspiciously.

"I *am* spelling it for you, sir," she says.

"I mean Jeffrey," you say.

"Geoffrey!" she exclaims. "I understood you to say George." There is a sound of tearing paper, and she continues with a sort of strained patience. "To Mr. Geoffrey P. Smith. G as in . . . as in . . ."

"Yah!" you sneer. "What're you going to do now?"

In truth, there is very little she *can* do. Or you either. You're too far apart for the satisfactory employment of any available weapon. You're a long way apart, too, in the hope of achieving any degree of certainty in the spelling of George P. Smith's name.

ALL this confusion is quite unnecessary, of course. The army figured it out a long time ago. It simply wouldn't do to have generals spelling, say, "gun" with the deceptive directness of the late Al Smith: "G for Jesus, U for Europe, N for Pneumonia . . . GUN!" Interesting, but awkward. The same with the misunderstandings inherent in the similar letters C, D, E, G, P, T, V, and, in some states Z. Also with A, J, and K, to say nothing of M and N.

So, in line with army custom, a system was evolved. A would be Ack. B would be Beer (in line with army custom). C would be Charlie. And so on.

Then the Americans came into the late war. This upset matters, because they had a system of their own, almost entirely at variance with ours. A became Able. B became Baker. And so on.

That ended the confusion, as witness the following sample conversation:

"Look, send us up a thousand rounds of ammunition, quick."

"A thousand rounds of what?"

"Ammunition."

"Spell, please."

"Able . . . Mike . . . "

"Was that Oboe Mike?"

"Not Oboe. *Able*."

"Able."

"Able . . . Mike . . . Mike . . . "

"Yeah, I got that."

"Mike . . . Mike. Two Mikes."

"What?"

"Listen! I spell: Able . . . Mike . . . Mike . . . Uncle . . . Nan . . . Oh, oh! Don't bother. We don't need that ammunition any longer."

"That what? Please spell."

FORECAST

THIS writing is the radiosonde I send, up
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O of my helium hope! See how it soars, slips
The stratus of my ceiling, and is gone.

Now in what sunny altitudes my thought lies,
Alert to secrets of your atmosphere!
Would taste your rarest essence, learn what way goes
The crystal current of that upper air.

Then if the link unsevered send reply, I
More eager meteorologist will soon
Decode and correlate the message; say, too,
What this predicts, to me, of snow or sun.

For still within your spirit's round my life rolls,
Lapped in cool bands of unascended ether,
Whence (in that far starred influence subtly forged) fall
The gold and silver chains of my world's weather.

ELIZABETH K. CAMPBELL

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THE WORLD TODAY

Crack Opened In The Soviet Bloc Steels Us To Hold Berlin

By WILLSON WOODSIDE

THE defiance of the Cominform by Tito promises to be one of the biggest events in world politics since the war.

Rebecca West, as author of a famous book on Yugoslavia, warns that the whole thing is an elaborate hoax to cover Red Army occupation of Yugoslavia, predicted by her three years ago. But surely it would be a strange hoax which pulled down the No. 2 Hero of world Communism; gave the Western powers the impression, at a critical point in the Battle of Berlin, that Zhdanov's policy was at odds with Molotov's; and stirred all of the satellite peoples of Eastern Europe to excitement at the spectacle of the Kremlin being defied.

The theory that the Kremlin has raised up a false "crisis" just to show how a recalcitrant Communist branch manager is smacked down, as a warning to any others who may be thinking of defiance, is a bit too far-fetched to be swallowed. The loss of such a sturdy viceroy as Tito would in itself be a heavy cost; and the blatant marching-in of the Red Army would be a more risky undertaking than quiet infiltration. Beyond this would be the cost of showing the whole world that the new "people's democracies" have no independence whatsoever, and are only maintained by Russian bayonets. I think this is a case where the simple and logical explanation is better than the devious one.

The very reason which made Tito the No. 2 hero of the Communists, makes it possible that he would defy the Kremlin on interference in his policy. He is a very tough customer, a much bigger figure than any of the other Communist satellite leaders. And he was not brought in by the Red Army and merely set up in his job. He won his job, by building up his own formidable organization of partisans while the war was on, notably aided by our arms shipments, and took over effective control of the country as the Germans evacuated it.

In fact, one of the bitterest arguments in the exchange of criticism and answer which has been going on since March 20 between the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the U.S.S.R. and that of Yugoslavia is over the part which the Red Army played in liberating Yugoslavia.

Tito, in his rebuttal, which the New York *Times* carries to the length of several thousand words, reveals that the Soviets have been insisting that his "National Liberation Movement" had been paralyzed by the successful German parachute raid on its headquarters, and that "the Soviet Army then came to the assistance and liberated Yugoslavia, creating the conditions for the Communist party to come to power there", but that the Communist Party of Yugoslavia "has never ceased boasting about its successes in the war."

To that, Tito contents himself with replying that it is slander and falsification of the facts. He appears to have quoted the charge verbatim in order to rouse the resentment of his wartime partisans and Yugoslav nationalist sentiment in general against such insinuations.

Yugoslav Nationalism

Speaking of nationalist sentiments, always intense among the Serbian peasants, two other Soviet charges take on special significance. Tito is accused of favoring these peasants, instead of setting up a truly Marxist-Leninist dictatorship of the proletariat. And he and his Central Committee are accused of referring to Soviet foreign policy as "imperialist." I think that here we are getting down to rock bottom. Yugoslavia's nationalist sentiment has not been overcome by three years of Communist indoctrination.

The nation still feels strongly that it has special interests of its own and sees these being sacrificed to Russo-Soviet interests; and Tito while being, as one writer puts it, "probably not less Communist than the Communists, but more Yugoslavian than the Russians", is in a more independent position than the other satellite leaders to assert his country's interests. Indeed, in his reiterated call for a Balkan bloc—in the face of Soviet disapproval of a scheme plainly designed to give him still more freedom of action—Tito speaks of a federation "on the basis of *national* equality."

Tito has been purging and consolidating his leadership group to meet this test. He reveals that the Communist Party of the U.S.S.R. accuses him of concealing the real cause for the purging of his Finance Minister Zujovitch and his Minister of Light Industry and chief economic boss Hebrang, early in June. It seems clear that their complete loyalty to him had become doubtful and that the Soviets are chagrined over the elimination of leaders with whom they may have been conspiring to overthrow Tito.

The Soviets accuse Tito—and this is becoming funny—of keeping his Communist party formations under the surveillance of his secret police, of denying all democracy and criticism within the party, and setting up instead "a system of military leadership," that is, dictatorship. They ought to know—and so should Tito, since he learned from them.

They assert that Soviet citizens in Yugoslavia are shadowed by Tito's police. Apparently the Soviets have been trying to find prominent Yugoslav Communists who would support their side, and want free discussion among the party members so that these can be won over too, and are discomfitted to find that their pupil Tito understands that that isn't the sort of thing one can allow in a Communist dictatorship—excuse me, a "new democracy."

Tito, in fact, accuses them of "inviting members of the Communist Party of Yugoslavia to revolt in the party and break up its unity." They accuse him of building a personal machine by appointing new members of his Central Committee instead of having these elected by the party membership.

All this is from Tito's rebuttal, which is more revealing than the accusation of the Cominform. This latter document, undoubtedly composed by Andrei Zhdanov, one of the top three in the Kremlin and in charge of all doctrinal purges in Russia, reads like a mediaeval treatise on schism and heresy in the church. The Yugoslav leadership are called Mensheviks, Trotskyites and revisionists of the true doctrine.

The Heretics Excommunicated

They are declared to be "following the nationalist, kulak road in the question of the role of the working class, because they believe the peasants to be the firmest basis of the Yugoslav state . . . They have left the Communist Party dissolved in the People's Front, which includes quite different classes: workers, working peasants with their own farms, kulaks (that is, the more successful farmers), traders, small factory owners, bourgeoisie, intellectuals, etc. . . . *They have taken the way of transition to nationalism.*"

And they refused to recant. The Yugoslavs refused to hear the charges of their heresy before the Cominform, "which, as is generally known, follows the incontestable principle that every party has to account for its activity before it, and every party has a right to criticize other parties." So for their "anti-party, anti-Soviet

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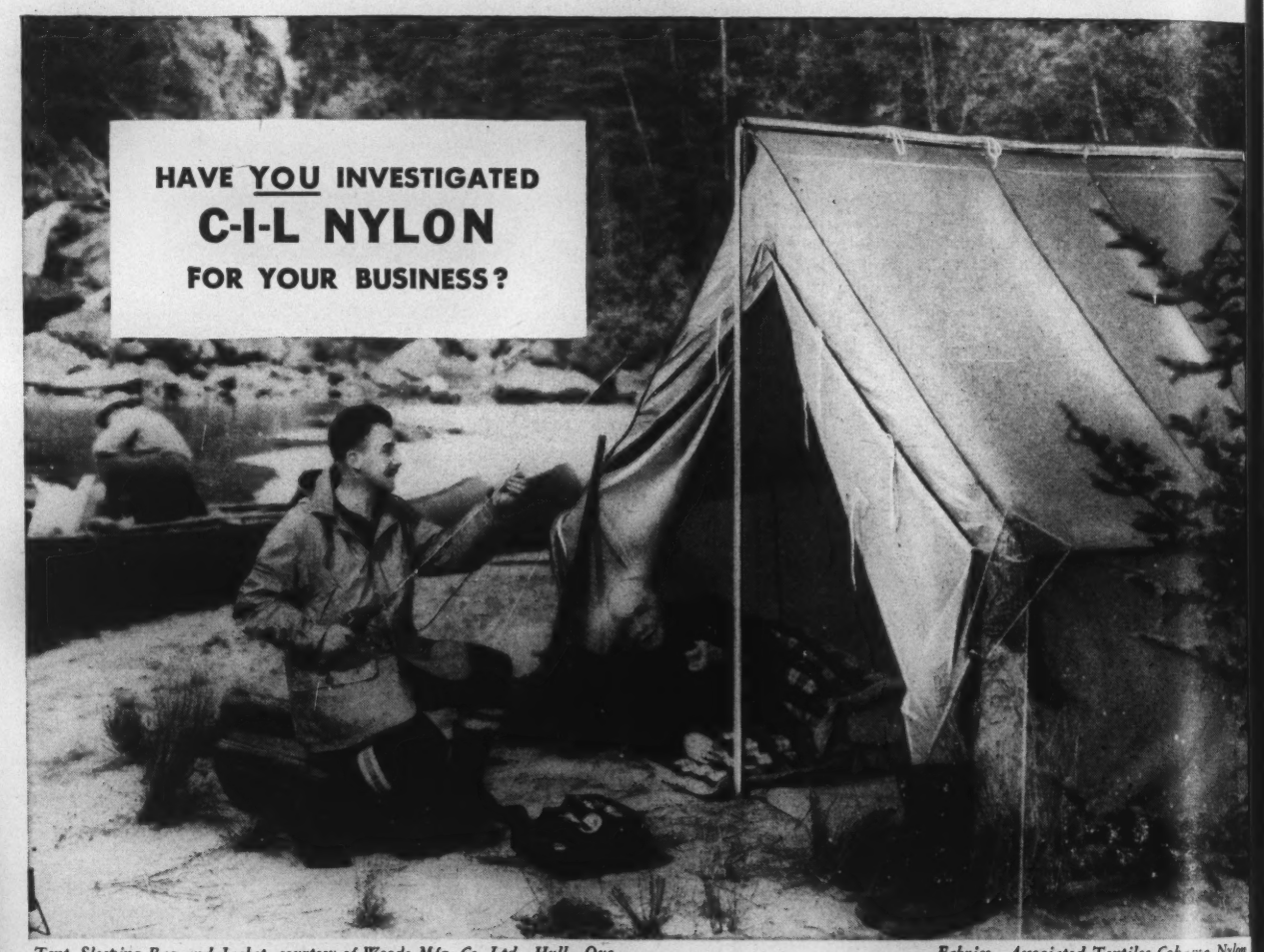

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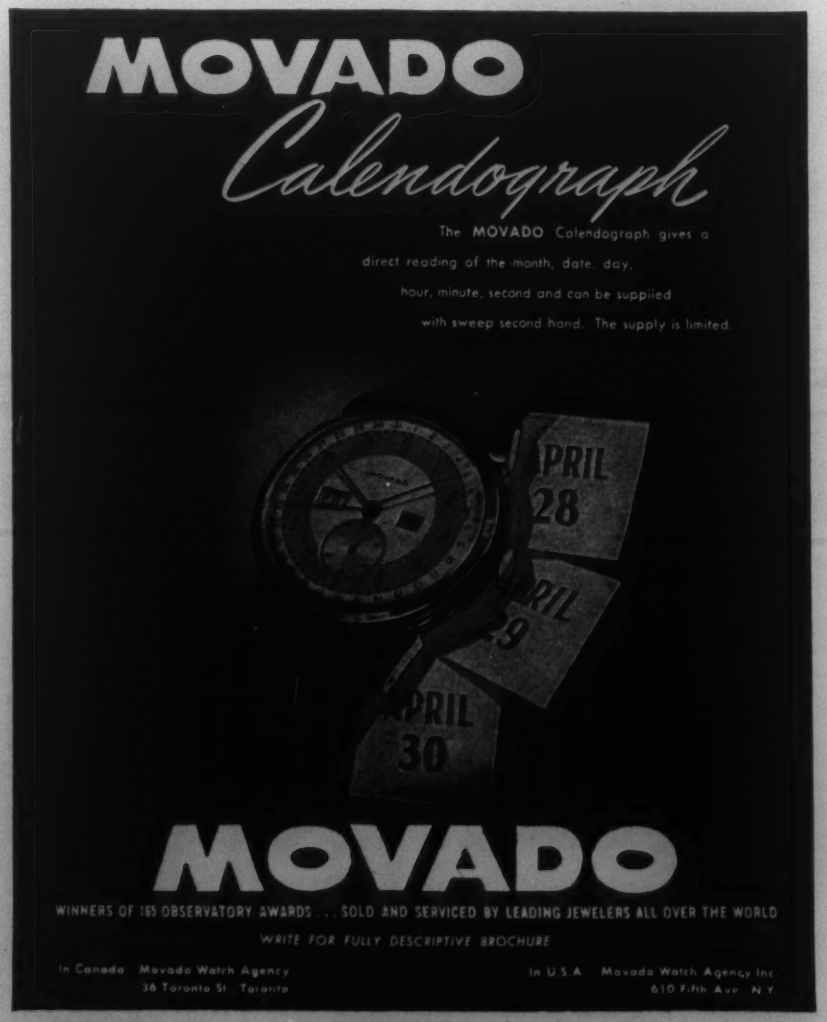
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opinions, incompatible with Marxism-Leninism, and for refusing to appear before the Cominform . . . they have put themselves outside the family of brotherly Communist parties, outside the united Communist front, and therefore outside the ranks of the Cominform."

The heretics have been excommunicated. This religious phrasing should be taken quite literally, for Communism is not just *like* a religion, it is a religion, with its prophets, its gospels, its 14 disciples of the Politburo, its local priests and its missionaries—and its excommunication. The most damning accusation against Tito, made in various East European Communist papers last week, was that he had set up a "religion of Tito." The Soviet god is a jealous god.

Won't Be a Soviet Republic

What it boils down to is this. Tito has defied the right of the Cominform, led by Zhdanov representing the Communist Party of the Soviet Union (the "All-Union Communist Party [Bolshevik]"), to dictate and criticize his whole internal policy. He finds that their ideas do not fit his situation and his peasants. Further, *he is balking at the process, carried furthest in Rumania, by which the East European satellites will in due time be taken in as republics of the Soviet Union.* In conversation with his group of leaders he has characterized this as Soviet imperialism.

Tito is a tough and dynamic figure, and with the organization which he built himself and controls very closely, and by appealing to the nationalistic instincts of the Yugoslav people, he believes that he can get enough support to stand against the Cominform. One may be sure, at least, that he is getting more support from his people in his new policy than his brutal dictatorship has had before.

In his own eyes he is still a good Communist, and an abler one than most of those who are criticizing him. He still is not defying Stalin, or renouncing Stalin's leadership and aid, but has appealed to "the great father" to call off Zhdanov and the Cominform, whom Stalin has foxily allowed to carry this attack, without as yet formally committing the Soviet Government to it.

But if it should be necessary to defy Stalin and the Soviet Government, Tito probably has calculated his position carefully. Yugoslavia lies at the outer fringe of the Soviet world, with a window on the ocean, through which she once before received Allied arms. Tito has seen us stand firm in Trieste. He is watching the cleanup proceed rapidly in Greece. He has noted the resources we put into defeating the Communist bid for Italy. No doubt he feels the quiet pressure of Anglo-American sea power in the Mediterranean.

Tito Calculates the Odds

He must know far better than we do the internal conditions in Russia and what position the Soviets are in to march against him. He must know the tensions within the other satellite countries, must have a good idea of whether the Soviets are prepared to fight if we won't leave Berlin, and be rating our determination to stay.

He must know the economic situation in Russia and his own and other satellite countries and its contrast to the widespread recovery of Western Europe, now powerfully aided by the Marshall Plan. He will have noted the formation of Western Union, and the backing promised to it by peacetime conscription in the U.S.

I don't think for a minute that he wants to come over to alignment with the West against the Soviets. But I do think that Tito has calculated the present balance of forces in making his decision to seek more independence.

If so, his judgment ought to offer us great encouragement in holding on in Berlin, in carrying through with unshaken nerve to what could be a great victory in the cold war. Churchill has sounded the warning: if we give in, it will be another Munich, which will not avert war but only make it more certain and under less favorable circumstances.

The editors of the leading British and American papers are now unanimous in accepting this point of view. The Manchester *Guardian*, which believed a fortnight ago that it was not worth the risk to stay in Berlin, now declares that the risk of surrendering it would be greater. The *Christian Science Monitor*, the last paper which anyone could call a "warmonger", takes the same stand. The New York *Times* declares that "the loss of Berlin would inevitably lead to the loss of Germany, and the loss of Germany would in the end mean the loss of Western Europe."

The domination of Germany, as these articles have warned for over four years, is the greatest of all Soviet objectives; and the combination of German technical skill and military genius with Russian resources would be the most deadly danger that Western civilization could face.

The Soviets presented their plan for securing this domination quite clearly in the Warsaw communiqué of a fortnight ago. They demanded a Russian share in control of the Ruhr; a government for the whole of Germany set up by four-power agreement, which means with their share of nominees in key positions; and withdrawal of all occupation troops.

Then it only remains for the Communist Minister of the Interior to pack the police force; for the "activist" squads to be organized in every factory and municipality, for the whole Czechoslovak experience to be repeated—*and for von Paulus' army, still maintained in the Southern Ukraine, to be introduced suddenly as the protector of the new "democratic" Germany.*

The Soviets can do all this, on a smaller scale, in Eastern Germany, if they choose to set up a Communist state in their zone. But it is very awkward for them, as long as we remain in Berlin, maintaining for two and a half million Germans in the heart of their zone freedom of assembly, free speech and a free press, and occupying the capital city which they covet as a magnet, in which they would like to set up a regime claiming rule over a "united" Germany, and to which they hope to draw the rest of the country.

We are in Berlin by right, by the right of an agreement freely signed by the Soviets. We are isolated there by folly—the folly of accepting zonal boundaries at Yalta which left us in Berlin on sufferance, the folly of not having advanced on the city when we could have, and of yielding a belt of Central Germany up to 150 miles deep which was conquered by our armies.

The operation by which we are displaying our determination to remain in Berlin, supply of the huge civilian population of its western sectors by air transport, may be a most uneconomical one. But it strikes me as one which must be very effective, because of the display of immense power which it gives.

What better reminder of our power could we give the power-minded Soviets than the incessant roar of our great transports coming in in an endless procession day and night, week after week? It is almost a form of psychological warfare. I believe it will be very effective.

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New Novel Is a Potent Weapon Against Forest Fire Menace

By HARRY BOYLE

FIRE—by George R. Stewart—*Random House*—$3.50.

FIRE can be servant or master. It can be ally or foe. Fire can give good cheer to man or else it can strike terror in his heart and bring destruction in its wake. Fire has struck a spark of inspiration in the heart of novelist George R. Stewart and it has produced in him a feeling for the effects which it can produce on nature as well as a wide assortment of human beings. From this he has fashioned a novel.

"Fire" is a book which, if read, will do more to impress upon amateur woodsmen the necessity for being careful, than all the posters and lectures possible. This fire, which figures as the lead character in the novel under the name, given it for identification purposes by the forest rangers, of the Spitcat, was started by an electrical discharge. It struck a tree, flowed through a sap channel and down the root, hit a moisture pocket and kindled a pile of dry needles to smouldering point.

Stewart, who demonstrated his knowledge of weather and forests in his original book "Storm", gives in an interesting and accurate way, the growth of the Spitcat from the tiny pile of smouldering needles to a great inferno that swept relentlessly through the ancient forests of the great park.

True to Nature

This fire, true to the ways of man and nature, had a difficult time in maturing. Tiny and feeble it was at the mercy of atmosphere and elements. Had the fire rangers spotted it in time, one good shovel turning could have easily extinguished it. A man with a small fire crew, using brawn in place of brain, allowed it to escape at another point. A human derelict with dulled intellect, working on a fire line, started a rumor that made a section panic and in turn allowed the fire to forge past. You catch also the impact that the avalanche of flame had upon the creatures of the forest.

There is drama in "Fire". Stewart, maintaining his description of the birth and growth of the Spitcat, strays off to tell of the influence of the fire on the various people affected by it. At times, this produces an almost choppy effect but it does bring into sharp focus the conflict between the two schools of thought now emerging about forests. The veteran ranger has an almost sentimental attachment for the trees and hates to see them disturbed in any way. His superior, college trained and younger, regards the forests as farms that must be cropped and replenished on a systematic basis.

I remember a grizzled veteran who had been fighting a raging fire for forty eight hours without sleep, pausing to mop his sooty face and look out across a burning expanse of timber. He said in a voice that was only a croak, "Ain't she a beauty tho'?". Stewart in his novel has captured that feeling of half admiration and half fear which man has for a forest fire.

Capital Villain

By JOHN H. YOCOM

EVERYBODY SLEPT HERE — by Elliott Arnold — *Collins* — $3.25.

AS A pardonable pun for this parody of life in wartime Washington, everybody slipped here—old and young, moral and immoral. World War I veterans were called in for colonelcies and sinecures, salesmen for Army procurement jobs, career generals for more frustration, and hard-drinking wives, hoping the war lasts, for the time of their lives. In between amorous escapades the Pentagon political octopus suddenly and viciously thrusts tentacles into the farthest theatres of the U.S.'s war to paralyze some honest effort. But the real evil is in the octopus's head—Washington. When they first show up in the capital the story's characters aren't really bad or even weak—not even the beautiful tramp Kitty, nor the super-wolf O'Malley, nor lost-week-ending Louise, the wife of bumbling Col. Willy Temple whose job was to keep Senators sweet. The infection soon begins. John Brent, the colonel with the civilian not the Army mind, escapes the contagion, keeps his ideals, swallows his bitterness and gets punished twice: 1) for straight talking in Italy, a posting to the Pentagon; 2) for straight talking in the Pentagon, a posting to the South Pacific. The cynicism about the real villain, Washington, is so thick you can slice it off each page. Only a bright style and a fairly skilful handling of the sardonic humor keep the tale from becoming a complete travesty. The book is a U.S. best seller.

Intimate and Polished

By JOHN PAUL

FREE ADMISSION—by Ilka Chase—*Doubleday*—$3.50.

ILKA Chase's book has, to use her own words, "much surface gloss and chi chi", as she frankly, almost brazenly, recounts the autobiography that left off in "Past Imperfect". Her breezily set forth reminiscences of how she spent the war years read like a diary, intimate but polished in editing. Her patriotic whirl was made up of varied jobs: commentating at Victory Bond fashion drives inside U.S.A.; developing a seasoned love affair with a navy surgeon commander and then eating her heart out with worry, letter-writing and parcel-sending after he's posted to a Pacific aircraft carrier; preparing for and investing in a flop stage version of her novel "In Bed We Cry"; getting a divorce. All this is essentially the sort of talk that passes time for the girls when sitting under the hair-driers. However, beneath the cheerful and sophisticated chi chi shine flashes of sensitivity, even flickers of universality, sure to be recognized and appreciated by anyone who had a man over there during those years.

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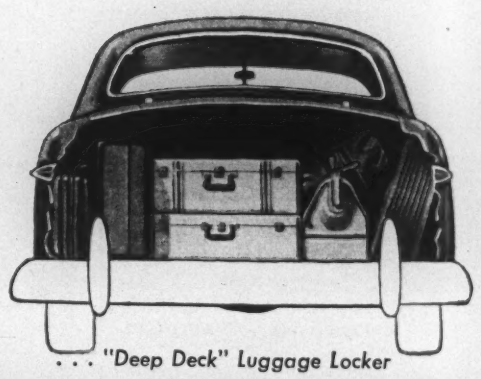
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THE BOOKSHELF

Don't Forget The Youngsters In Selecting Holiday Books

By SARAH POPPET

FISH IN THE AIR—by Kurt Wiese—*Macmillan*—$2.25.

A LITTLE Chinese boy named Fish persuades his father, Honorable Fish, to buy him an over-size, fish-shaped kite. Then up comes a big wind and takes Little Fish and his kite for a ride. Kurt Wiese's colorful illustrations are again superb. For ages 5 to 9.

THE EILDON TREE—by William Croft Dickinson—*Clark, Irwin*—$2.25.

Boys and girls who are at least 9 will enjoy this story of Donald and Jean who, while standing beneath the magic Eildon Tree, find themselves transported into the middle ages—in the days of English knights and men-at-arms. The period is a fresh background for an exciting children's story. A silver ship comes sailing from the Isles of the West; an army is ambushed in a mountain pass; a castle is besieged; a young king in lusty single combat wins over villainous usurpers of his throne.

THE SMALL ONE — by Charles Tazewell — *Winston* — $1.39.

The handsomely designed little book, with several fine color and pencil illustrations, is about a little Mexican boy who finds out by chance why donkeys are really not stubborn. (One donkey long ago was chosen to go with Mary and Joseph into Bethlehem.) It would appeal directly to boys and girls 10-14, yet grown-ups may understandably take a peek at the delightfully told tale.

THE HOUSE OF THE SWAN—by Elizabeth Coatsworth—*Macmillan*—$2.50.

When children between 8 and 12 read of the winter which Molly and Stephen spent in France with their cousins, they will be introduced to a fresh, rich background, a lively pair of leading characters whose experiences in mystery solving include the discovery of an ancient house occupied by a ghost lady, and a story that colorfully presents the charm of rural southern France.

FLIGHT TO ADVENTURE—by Ian Serraillier—*Clarke, Irwin*—$2.25.

Boys 11-14 will welcome this book, especially if they have read the preceding "They Raced for Treasure". David and Uncle are again having perilous adventures, this time in the Swiss Alps, and most of the excitement has to do with flying. In addition to suspense, the author has picked a highly educative locale of Swiss chalets, loquacious mountain guides and challenging topography, and has given just the right amount of humor. Several illustrations should help to whet a young lad's reader interest.

A GIRL CAN DREAM—by Betty Cavanna—*Pyerson*—$3.00.

Loretta Larkin, an athletic high school girl, is a bit chagrined that she has not so many social accomplishments as her rival. However, when a local airport announces an essay contest with a course in flying as the prize, Loretta works hard and wins. For girls 12 to 15.

THE RED CARPET—by Rex Parkin—*Macmillan*—$2.00.

This story of a runaway carpet that rolled all the way from the Hotel Bellevue right down to the dock to greet a visiting dignitary is told in rhyme and colorful pictures. For ages 5 to 8.

MY PET PEEPELO—by Ellis Credle and Charles Townsend—*Oxford*—$2.25.

Beautiful photographs by Charles Townsend and the simple story by Ellis Credle of a little Mexican boy and his turkey are combined to give young readers (8-11) an authentic, amusing and informative introduction to Mexico today.

CECIL THE CAMEL—by Frank Wilson—*Clarke, Irwin*—$1.50.

Boys and girls between 5 and 8 will chuckle at this tale of a most remarkable camel. He is a very dissatisfied animal but he achieves his ambition to leave his village in India and see the world. He achieves it so well that when he gets to England he is invited to Buckingham Palace because he can dance the hornpipe. He even has tea with Queen Victoria.

Cecil's mother carried baggage for a regiment of Bengal Lancers. During a march across India, Cecil,

"One night a soldier took them away. They arrived very hungry at a town." Drawing by Frank Wilson for "Cecil the Camel."

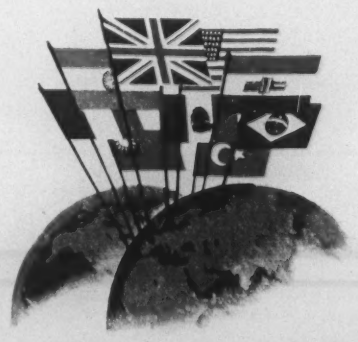
humping along at the end of the column, gets lost. He is captured by brigands but finally escapes and goes to England in a battleship. The exciting adventures (in a brand new locale and period for most children) are told and illustrated with over 60 striking drawings in color by Frank Wilson, the same man who last year did the clever "Mike the Muckshufter".

DUSTY OF THE DOUBLE SEVEN—by Graham M. Dean—*Macmillan*—$2.25.

Young readers (11-15) will be thrilled by a cowboy story with a new twist. A Marine Corps veteran, Bob (Dusty) Rhodes comes back from the Pacific and gets a job at the Double Seven Ranch in Nevada. Enemies of a ruthless gang of land thieves, Bob and his friend Hugh campaign against the desperadoes, using the techniques they have learned in the service. The familiar background of cattle roundups, brandings and ranch life is given a heightened effect by the novel plot action up front.

DISCOVERY AND ROMANCE, No. 2—edited by P. Fischel—*Clarke, Irwin*—$3.25.

This is an anthology of nearly fifty articles and stories by various special writers and nearly two hundred illustrations, selected to provide young readers (12-16) with information on a variety of subjects of current interest. Sample topics are Japanese pearl factories, the labor of trained elephants, atomic energy in medicine, a radio magician's tricks and a trip through the British museum.



More cash in Canadian pay envelopes

Because through exports, Massey-Harris spent in Canada, in 1947, $21,000,000 more than its sales in Canada of Canadian-made machines.

YES, more cash in Canadian pay envelopes—for in addition to the employment resulting from its extensive business in its home market—Massey-Harris exports to 71 other countries enabled the Company in 1947 to spend in Canada $21,000,000 more than its total sales in Canada of its Canadian-made machines. Massey-Harris purchases put more cash in the pay envelopes of those who supply steel, iron, lumber, paint, canvas, tires, batteries, etc.

In some countries, Massey-Harris machines are used quite differently than here in Canada. In India, for example, it is common for an enterprising villager to buy a Massey-Harris cream separator and set himself up in business as the "community milk skimmer" at so much a quart. But whatever the difference in customs and conditions, the food producers of European, Asiatic, African, North and South American, and South Pacific countries are using more and more Canadian-made Massey-Harris machines to meet the demands of a hungry world.

Through the development of a world-wide market for its own products, Massey-Harris has created a greater outlet for the products of Canadian mines, forests and factories. More cash in Canadian pay envelopes and the best possible assurance of steady work, year in and year out.

MASSEY-HARRIS

A CANADIAN COMPANY WITH A WORLD-WIDE ORGANIZATION

FILM PARADE

Renaissance Plans International Films With Canadian Quality

By MARY LOWREY ROSS

THE Renaissance Film Company, which was formally opened last month, should be of considerable interest to all Canadians, since this is one of the first Canadian commercial screen enterprises to enter into serious competition with Hollywood. The competition, however, won't be immediate or direct, since the policy of Renaissance Films is to develop its own field — the relatively untouched field of Canadian talent. As far as possible it will recruit its young actors and entertainers from Canadian dramatic groups, dancing academies, and the drama departments of Canadian colleges and universities.

Hollywood itself works on the general principle that talent is where you find it. It prefers, however, to find it in a fully developed state. Producer Carey Wilson, for instance, has a stock answer to the ambitious aspirants who try to crash Hollywood by mail or in person. When they assure him, as they frequently do, that they are potentially the world's best actors, singers or dancers, he points out affably that in that case they have nothing to worry about. If they are as good as that it won't be necessary for them to come to Hollywood. Hollywood will come to them.

This is only partially true. Hollywood can, and occasionally does come to beautiful girls who have been seen waiting at soda-bars or behind cosmetic counters. But it is extremely unlikely to discover a potential Hepburn or Bergman doing her turn on a college stage before a group of family sympathizers.

It is at this stage, however, that young talent, in the entertainment field at least, is most in need of a professional audience and an interested sponsor. And it is this that the Renaissance Film Company proposes to supply. The studio's Talent and Casting Director, Mrs. Marina Than, will start shortly on a tour across Canada, and en route will investigate both the individual applicants who have written to the studio and the dramatic groups where talent is likely to be found. Eventually Renaissance hopes to assemble a trained and developed group of Canadian feature players who will act in stories set, for the most part, in Canada, and written preferably by Canadian authors.

Feat of Being Canadian

The hope of Renaissance Films is to create films of international interest with a Canadian flavor. The publicity released by the studio does not say definitely just how this distinctive Canadian quality is to be achieved, and it may very easily turn out to be a rather difficult business. For there is very little to distinguish Canadian faces on the screen from American faces, Canadian towns, cities and farmlands are very like their American counterparts, the plains of Kansas are exactly as flat as the Western Canadian prairies, the mountains go all the way down. It is this homogeneity of people and life and landscape that have made American films completely acceptable to Canadian people and should, in turn, recommend Canadian films to American audiences. To be sure Quebec, Montreal, Banff, Lake Louise and the North country are indisputably Canadian. But Hollywood already has its eye on these.

The American film centre too is looking for new settings. With half a century of picture making behind them, a film executive told me, the cameras of Hollywood are fairly raking the American scene for backgrounds that are at once fresh and recognizable. Canada, he pointed out, was the natural solution, and he predicted a coming cycle of Hollywood-made pictures of Canadian life set against authentic Canadian backgrounds.

When these pictures arrive they will undoubtedly be on a grand scale, but it will conceivably be on a Hollywood rather than a Canadian scale. What one hopes for from the Renaissance studios is honest, intelligent and imaginative films. And if they turn out to be honest, imaginative and intelligent, with a distinct Canadian flavor, so much the better. On the other hand the distinctive Canadian flavor, if attached to the wrong kind of film can be doubly depressing, both as entertainment and as Canadiana.

There is reason to hope that Renaissance will turn out the right kind of film. It has its magnificent modern film plant in Montreal, and the men in charge, including co-producers Joseph Than and Leonard H. Fields, are both experienced in film-making and eager to try out new approaches and ideas. Conceivably Renaissance Films may have to operate more economically than the major Hollywood studios, but that in itself might easily turn out to be an advantage. At least we can hope that the new industry is still quite a long way off from that state of affluence when it becomes easier to produce spectacle than ideas.

•

"On Our Merry Way" has one of those omnibus plots which jounces along picking up new characters at every step. Paulette Goddard and Burgess Meredith are the first aboard. Then the plot takes a turn and Burgess Meredith becomes a Roving Reporter assigned to quiz passing strangers with the challenge, "How did a little child influence your life?" James Stewart and Henry Fonda are the first victims and after that Dorothy Lamour with Victor Moore, while Fred MacMurray and William Demarest are involved in the final episode. During the progress of the plot Henry Fonda is repeatedly sick in public while James Stewart gags himself interminably with half a raw lemon. Dorothy Lamour turns up in her original sarong and Fred MacMurray and William Demarest are assaulted by a child-horror named Sniffy. Any amount of money was spent on this offering, which is fairly aglitter with stars. The original story was written by Arch Oboler and then prepared for the screen by Laurence Stallings, and I can't imagine a better way of throwing good money after bad.

•

ANOTHER PART OF THE FOREST. Another of Lillian Hellman's exacerbating studies of the awful Hubbard family (The Little Foxes). You may not like it but you are bound to respect it. With Fredric March, Ann Blyth.

THE PIRATE. S. N. Behrman's play elaborated into a big ponderously lively technicolor musical. With Judy Garland, Gene Kelly.

Cool as all outdoors . . .

when Summer nights are sultry. Nightgown and pyjamas abbreviated for your dream-time comfort.

LINGERIE DEPARTMENT, SECOND FLOOR

Simpson's

● The very fine and elaborate silver tea caddy shown above is one of a set of three made by Daniel Smith and Robert Sharp of London in 1768, at the height of English rococo. This style was popular in England for only about ten years. Photo courtesy of Royal Ontario Museum.

"SALADA" TEA

JOAN RIGBY

COATS
DRESSES TWEEDS ACCESSORIES
SUITS

54 BLOOR STREET WEST TORONTO, CANADA

Midway 4969

WORLD OF WOMEN

Both Queen Elizabeth and Princess Elizabeth favor crinoline-effect dresses, and nearly all the London designers have made a point of including similar models in their autumn collections. Norman Hartnell, who planned the clothes which the Princess wore on her visit to Paris, has created the black tulle gown shown here. This has a becoming off-the-shoulder décolletage with ruchings giving a bertha effect . . . and ruchings repeated at intervals round the bouffant skirt.

BERNICE COFFEY, *Editor*

CAVEAT EMPTOR

When You Buy a House

By EILEEN MORRIS

"YOU'LL have to act quickly on this bargain", the advertisements under "Properties For Sale" urge prospective Canadian house buyers. "Phone today for an appointment to see this dream home!"

When you answer such owners' ads, can you expect to be treated fairly? Can you trust the owner to tell you the unvarnished truth about a property?

After years of experience in handling real estate properties, I would say that reliable homeowners will do their honest best to see you get your money's worth; but you must protect yourself from the unscrupulous few who are anxious to unload a poor buy. That holds true, whether you are interested in purchasing a Georgian manor at $53,000 or a three-room bungalow at $3,200!

Once I set out with a personable gentleman to inspect his six-room, solid brick home, which he assured me was a give away at $11,000.

"Wait 'til you see it!" he enthused. "Hot water heating, gleaming hardwood floors, and the sunniest kitchen you ever baked a cake in!"

That running commentary kept up all the time I checked over the house. He proudly pointed out the arty "Boy Eating Apple" atop the newel post, and offered to sponsor my membership in the local Community Club.

"Because you're going to buy it, I can tell," he chuckled. "Why, anybody who turned down such a ducky little home would need their head examined!"

The house was freshly painted throughout and of good general appearance, but my old bones warned me that there was dampness in the basement. When I mentioned that I thought I would like to investigate the outside, he looked a trifle strained. It was then I remembered how he had hustled indoors, chattering about the gracious entrance hall "just ahead".

"Please yourself," he said. "But if I were you, I'd get busy on an offer! You'll have to move fast if you want this one!"

Ask Questions

I moved fast—out the front door, down to the shrubbery under the living room window. There was an ugly crack in the brickwork, that led straight down to the foundation. No wonder that basement was damp! The owner lost his joviality, and I lost—for the moment—my trust in the honesty of mankind.

"If you plan on buying a home, don't be so ignorant of home construction and value that your gullibility will invite trouble," a well-known real estate broker warns. "Ask questions. Check the owner who enthuses over the view or talks about furniture arrangements, and pin him down to the fine points of the construction of his house."

Some prospects naively expect the seller to reveal that the shingles on the roof are curling, or that the nearest bus stop is over the hills and far away. If you forget to ask, he sees no reason for telling. To be sure of remembering key questions, write out a master list, and tote this along on all inspection trips. Even then, take it on yourself to investigate every room with all the keenness of a King's Scout.

The owner who advises his property was built "about seventeen years ago" allows himself plenty of latitude. It may have been erected in the heyday of the player piano, yet technically he cannot be accused of misrepresentation. And though he stresses that the curtain poles and screen window frames are included, he may not be so talkative about the faulty oil heating system, nor the fact that he intends taking the fireplace fixtures with him when he moves.

Of course, in nine cases out of ten, you will deal with honest, reliable people, but it is the tenth case you must watch out for.

Don't Be Hurried

Act businesslike, and look competent. It is all right to enthuse over the commodious linen basket in the bathroom, provided you remember to shift it to see if it covers a rotten floor board. Save the social chatter for another time. You cannot watch out for plaster cracks or shaky handrails while talking about Junior's grades at Grey-Matter Hi. You are spending thousands of dollars in one of the most important purchases of a lifetime, so concentrate!

"Look, if you're just *shopping* for a house, I think we'd better cut this short," one owner exclaimed in exasperation, because I had tramped through his property a second time. "I can't waste time on people who aren't interested in buying."

Others not quite so frank hinted at urgent appointments elsewhere to speed me into making a quick decision, or offered to drive me to their lawyer immediately.

Don't be misled by such statements as "Prices are due to go up again", or "If you don't get in your offer, I can't promise that the house will be available tonight." Prices for homes, though high, are no longer climbing, and in nine cases out of ten, talk of heated bidding is so much wishful thinking.

Do you have some idea of how much a house is worth? Today a few owners are out to get every dollar the traffic will bear, and age and construction are forgotten when the price tag is written. When I protested the price of one bungalow, the owner demurred, and finally with disarming reluctance, decreased it by $500. At another property, after pointing out that the garage would have to be propped up and the kitchen sink remodelled, the agent acting for the owner lowered the price by $2400!

"Just make us an offer," one matron said. "Any offer—we'll accept the highest one!"

Get Expert Advice

Lacking expert knowledge, you risk the danger of buying such a place blindly. If you are conscious of your own lack of knowledge, why not ask a friend to accompany you, one who is better acquainted with property values? An architect or contractor may be employed to inspect the house for you, and the charge will be insignificant in comparison with the money involved. The Better Business Bureau (and its branches throughout Canada) stands ready with booklets and advice, and you may also consult local Real Estate boards for their experienced help.

"Words cannot describe this home" the ads read. Be on the alert. Perhaps there *are* words to describe that home, but the canny owner has no intention of printing them under "Properties For Sale"!

CONCERNING FOOD

One Course Entertaining

By MARJORIE FLINT

WHEN entertaining in the home is discussed in our better journals, it is customary to entreat the hostess to have everything well organized and firmly under control long before the zero hour. In theory this is supposed to provide time before the guests are on the doorstep in which to assume the role of the relaxed, leisured and carefree hostess.

All very pretty and certainly the ideal state of affairs but, generally speaking, like Robert Burns' Mousie things "gae aft agley". Most often when you have decided to invite a brace of your best friends in for the evening, the little man with horns starts fixing your well laid schemes with his pitchfork so that you end up with a haunted look in your eye, and sitting on your hands because you never did find time to get your nails done. However, it can't always be the wrong phase of the moon for entertaining, and there are many rewarding evenings when you wished you had asked more people in because everything went so beautifully, and you, as well as your guests, thoroughly enjoyed the whole show.

Simplicity with dash but not slapdash, is the keynote for most present day entertaining and long may it reign. With everyone complaining bitterly about being overworked and poohed out by their social life, your friends don't expect you to run up a nine course dinner just because they are spending the evening with you. The conversation's the thing, but it certainly rolls along a lot better with a sprinkling of good drinks and food.

Once upon a time we came upon the delightful Danish custom of entertaining at "coffee" on Sunday. The title of coffee was deceptive

BY APPOINTMENT PERFUMERS TO H.M. QUEEN MARY, YARDLEY, LONDON

Yardley English Lavender $1.25 to $6.50.

Yardley English Lavender Soap 45c a tablet Box of 3 tablets $1.35.

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School days are Coming!

and with them the need for getting youngsters' clothes ready. Don't forget to use

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on all clothing and belongings, for identification and safeguard against losses. Easily sewn on or attached with No-So Cement. Order Early!

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CASH'S NAMES	3 doz. $1.65; 6 doz. $2.20.	9 doz. $2.75 12 doz. $3.30	NO-SO CEMENT per tube 25c

BRAIN-TEASER

The Play's the Thing

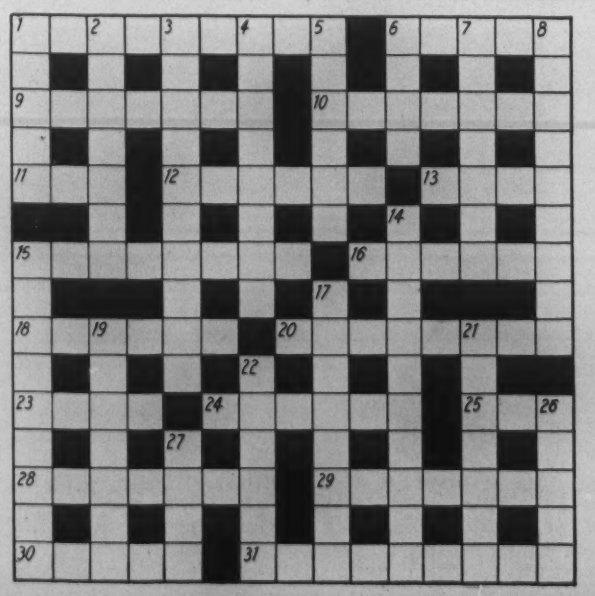
By LOUIS and DOROTHY CRERAR

ACROSS

1. Sounds as if you'd had a late breakfast.
6. Flat-footed term of endearment.
9. Flapper haircut on the roof?
10. Five for a quarter.
11. O
12. Times, times, times.
13. Famous name in radio.
15. Vera's ten, but has lots of experience.
16. O let us rumple.
18. Alice followed him to Wonderland.
20. C / age
23. All that is left of the Luftwaffe.
24. Famous stage 18.
25. Capek play found in Ruritania.
28. Your voice would be very flat without it.
29. Are their 10 mint flavored?
30. Chinese sugar shifters.
31. A bare fact of the Elizabethan stage. (2, 7)

DOWN

1. A burning passion.
2. Three make a short journey?
3. Does a day coach feel out of place on this? (5, 5)
4. Give Abe a ring. (1, 7)
5. A harem scare'em.
6. Shake well before using.
7. Alpine idiots.
8. Last night, poetically speaking.
14. Led by a hermit. (6, 4)
15. Certainly not a heavy star-shell. (4, 5)
17. They are barred from society.
19. A funny fellow with a yellow head.
21. It sounds cold, architecturally speaking. (1, 6)
22. 1 down with a pea on his head.
26. Out of trim.
27. O! 'tis a skinner.



Solution for Last Week's Puzzle

ACROSS

1. Congratulations
9. Enrings
10. Liberal
11. Neuter
12. Dairymen
14. Speculator
15. Once
17. Wasp
19. Backslides
22. In a trice
23. Adagio
25. Twister
26. Plotted
27. Ernest MacMillan

DOWN

1. Clean as a whistle
2. Nurture
3. Runner-up
4. Tosh
5. Lalla Rookh
6. Tabard
7. Oarsmen
8. Silence is golden
13. Jamaica rum
16. Gladioli
18. Station
20. Digital
21. Truths
24. Epic

since it turned out to be dessert and coffee—and no miserly dessert at that. The general theory was that you had the main dinner course at home and then packed yourself over to the hosts' home for the finale, a variation of the travelling dinner idea. On one of these occasions we were served tarts with a variety of different fillings and a large beautiful sponge cake. Another time we were treated to homemade French pastries, and yet again to a very elegant dessert which defied classification.

Coffee And—

This idea might work out nicely in circumstances when your friends could come over for a leisurely dessert and coffee after putting the children to bed and having snared a sitter for the evening. Naturally the dessert has to be something special and a little more allowed per serving per person because probably some time has elapsed since the respective dinners have been consumed.

Right here we suggest a Meringue Cake for a lot of reasons but mostly because it's awfully good to eat. This is a cake with a meringue spread over the batter and all baked together. It can be made the day before without any depreciation and you serve it with fresh fruit topping and whipped cream. For our money you really can't beat fresh or frozen strawberries. However, as a concession we might suggest peach halves with Melba Sauce, (fresh sweetened raspberries cooked and strained) and whipped cream.

For service the cake rates your best plate, and the cream and fruit in separate bowls ready to put over each serving as it is cut.

This recipe for Meringue Cake will cut into 9 servings if used as a dessert following a large dinner. As a separate course allow one cake for four appreciative people.

Meringue Cake

Into a mixing bowl (No. 1), measure—

1 *cup sifted cake flour*
2/3 *cup sugar*
3 *tbsp. high-grade vegetable shortening*
½ *tsp. salt*
¼ *cup milk*

Into a small dish measure—

2 *tsp. baking powder*

Into another bowl (No. 2), put—

2 *egg yolks, unbeaten*
¼ *cup more milk*
¼ *tsp. vanilla extract*
¼ *tsp. lemon extract*

Method:

Have all ingredients at room temperature. Oil with salad oil an 8" x 8" x 2" cake pan and line with wax paper (let the paper hang over the edge of the pan a bit) and oil again. Preheat oven to 350°F.

Beat the ingredients in No. 1 bowl for 2 minutes exactly with electric beater (medium speed) or by hand vigorously (yes, you can take a rest but just count the actual beating time.) Then stir in the baking powder until blended. Add contents of bowl No. 2 and beat for 2 more minutes. Pour into prepared cake pan and let stand while you make the meringue.

Meringue:

Beat 2 egg whites until foamy and add ¼ tsp. cream of tartar and beat until stiff. Gradually add ½ cup fruit sugar (granulated will do) continuing to beat until very stiff and glossy. Spread over cake batter.

Since the meringue is quite stiff it is better to put it on the batter in small blobs and blend them together with a spatula rather than try to spread a large mass of meringue over the soft batter.

Bake in oven 350°F for 45 minutes. You have no way of guessing whether the cake is done since you can't peek under the meringue, but 45 minutes will do it in this sized pan.

Remove from oven and let cool on cake rack for 10 minutes. It will shrink a bit but don't let this upset you, it's perfectly all right. Lift out of the pan and peel paper off sides and let cool on cake rack. When cold transfer to serving plate removing the rest of the paper first.

Allow 2 packages of sliced frozen strawberries or 2 quarts fresh berries crushed and sweetened and ½ pint heavy cream, sweetened and whipped.

There seems to be a lot of instructions to this recipe but we guarantee that it isn't complicated and that the results are most gratifying. After all you can't complain too much when you are making only one item for entertaining.

For equally simple but heartier fare, the dessert could consist of all kinds of cheeses served with crisp bread, hot buttered French bread, well chilled fresh fruit and lots of coffee. Think of the fun you would have selecting the cheese and choosing your friends who are cheese connoisseurs to come and enjoy it with you.

To Admire, To Eat

There are no better ingredients than the delicious summer fruits for desserts and a little later, when melons are at their mellow best, you could create attractive platters of assorted fruits for a dessert party. There is aesthetic as well as gastronomic delight in canteloupe and honey dew slices, watermelon balls, wedges of fresh lime, cherries, blueberries and peaches arranged with curly endive or cress for garnish.

Nice to serve with the fruit would be cottage cheese, lime honey dressing, a generous bowl of orange sherbet, sponge cake and iced or hot coffee. Cool to look at and delectable to eat; this dessert will help lower the mercury by a few degrees on a hot sultry evening.

To make Lime Honey Dressing, combine ½ cup liquid honey with 2 tbsps. fresh lime juice. Use it to dip chunks of the fresh fruit into.

PEDANTS

THE student hearts are quick to learn
Dull symbol, geometric curve,
But how the oak-leaves bronze and burn
These studious ones do not observe.
Their weighty books will soon be dust,
But not the rose-haws' lanterns burning
In the hedge, no, nor the thrust
Of grass in Spring. That old shrew, Learning,
Consumes their bodies like a fire,
Till heart and spirit are as stone;
Beauty shakes her head and grieves
For these prim pedants who have grown
So diffident to the green earth,
The tree-tops mingling with the sky;
The heritage of each man's birth;
The chart we plot our dreaming by.

PAULINE HAVARD

TOOKE

SHIRTMAKERS SINCE 1869

MUSIC

Better Music Pedagogy

By JOHN H. YOCOM

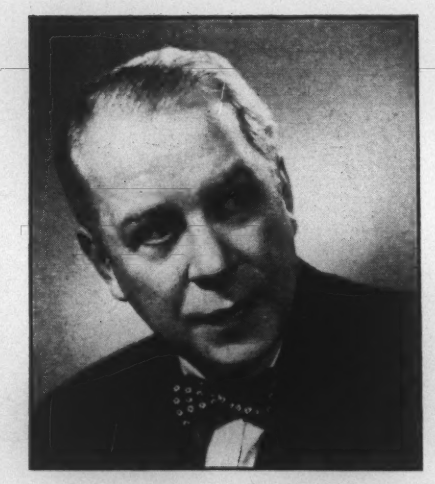
SOUND opinions on music teaching and the career development of young artists were voiced recently by Dr. Wilfred Pelletier, conductor of the Metropolitan Opera Company and director of the Quebec Provincial Conservatorium. In an address at the annual luncheon of the Quebec Music Teachers' Association, he strongly criticized music teachers who lacked psychology in dealing with their pupils. Music pedagogy, he believes, has lagged behind other branches of instruction.

As corrective measures, Dr. Pelletier urged the adoption of more modern methods, the discarding of out-of-date text books and the practice of more class work and a firmer human relationship between teacher and pupil. Quick teaching methods have no place in Dr. Pelletier's pedagogy either. It was the duty of every music teacher and musician to fight them. There is no short cut to success in music, he pointed out. Furthermore, the teaching must have a "moral" background if the best work is to be accomplished.

For talented youngsters on the way up, Dr. Pelletier, in another address, recommended a central concert bureau—a type of "farm system"—that would introduce young musicians to necessary performance experience in small communities before they appeared before critical audiences in the larger centres. (Similar comment on the value of the Ontario Department of Education's concert series for small towns has already been made in these columns.)

"We have undisputed talent," Dr. Pelletier said, "a people with an artistic temperament which is a tremendous advantage and a provincial government that is willing to help us to realize our projects. These central concert bureaus could book musicians into the small centres where they would be assured of a hearing, because, as you well know, musicians must also earn a living."

He spoke of the work of the Provincial Conservatory of Music and Dramatic Art, an organization especially famed on this continent for its provision of free tuition for talented musicians. Dr. Pelletier suggested that the junior concert bureau scheme be patterned along the lines of the Columbia enterprises, which promote community concerts, with adjustments to meet the particular situation in Quebec province.



DR. WILFRED PELLETIER

Winnipeg Project

Tangible civic interest, including the all-important financial aspect, in the careers of young musicians has always carried a high priority in Winnipeg. Especially commendable have been the efforts of the Winnipeg Men's Musical Club, the Women's Musical Club and both Winnipeg papers. The latest project is a fund for furthering the musical study of Elsie Jensen. It is being sponsored by the Men's Musical Club in cooperation with the *Free Press*. Miss Jensen is at present studying at the Royal College of Music in London.

While her scholarship was recently renewed for another year, living expenses in England threatened to rob Elsie Jensen of the opportunity of using it. On hearing of her difficulty, the Men's Musical Club decided on the special fund. Donations are being received by the Winnipeg *Free Press*.

Carol Brice, youthful U.S. contralto, will be soloist at July 15 Prom.

Sir George Dyson, director of the R.C.M., says that Miss Jensen is a student with a promising future and that her work has fully justified the award of the special scholarship which she first won two years ago.

•

The 1948-49 season will see twelve top-drawer chamber music concerts in Montreal, a rich season, indeed. Six will be given by the McGill String Quartet, sponsored by the McGill Chamber Music Society, and six by Pro Musica, a newly formed organization of which Madame Constant Gendreau is president and George A. Robert is secretary-treasurer. The two societies' schedules will bring Montreal audiences two concerts a month during October, November, December, February, March and April.

Direct earnings of the Toronto Symphony Orchestra for 1947-48 were 81.4 per cent of the budget, it was announced at the association's annual meeting last month—"a record for our orchestra and indeed for any large orchestra on the American continent." A surplus of slightly over $3,000 was used to reduce the deficit of $4,144 for the previous year. Arrangements have already been made for 60 concerts during the coming season. Various special concerts will bring the total up to this year's number—74.

The première of the first symphony by Arthur Benjamin, the British composer who was for some time resident in Vancouver and whose works have often been played by Canadian symphony orchestras, was given on June 30 by the Halle Orchestra of Manchester, conducted by John Barbirolli, at the Cheltenham Festival in England. His Ballade for String Orchestra had its first performance by the Boyd Neel Orchestra, conducted by Boyd Neel, on the Third Program of the B.B.C. this spring.

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THEATRE

Summer Theatre

By LUCY VAN GOGH

WITH the winter dramatic season in Toronto confined to a single theatre, which is not continuously occupied, it is quite impossible for the theatre-going public to keep abreast of current developments on the contemporary stage without the aid of a summer theatre. The work of Terence Rattigan, for example, has been most inadequately represented here, and no item in it is more suitable for Canadian performance than "O Mistress Mine," which we should probably never have seen but for the enterprise of Mr. Stanley Bell and his ability to get accommodation in the theatre of the Royal Ontario Museum.

This delightful comedy is being presented this week by a group of excellent players, who manage to make one forget the single insuperable drawback, the smallness of the stage. Alexander Lockwood is excellent as the Canadian-born British business man and cabinet minister who is living with the young widow Olivia Brown because he cannot get a divorce from his own wife. He makes the part consistently plausible, and is especially good in his handling of the "difficult" seventeen-year-old son of Olivia who provides the plot by returning from Canada and deciding to save his mother from her life of sin. Peter Frenandez, one of the cleverest impersonators of adolescent boys on the American stage, is equally successful in the difficult role of the son; and Jeraldine Dvorak provides a full measure of charm and sincerity as the widow.

Any psychiatrist will say that this situation should have been treated as deep psychological drama, whereas Mr. Rattigan has chosen to treat it as the fluffiest of light comedy. But he makes excellent entertainment out of it (slightly less so in the third act), so why should we complain? It is the sort of thing which requires a high degree of dexterity in the playing, and it gets it. A very promising opening for what should turn out to be a most interesting season for summer theatre-goers.

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RADIO

Broadcast of a Dead Letter

By JOHN L. WATSON

IT SEEMS to me that the only possible reaction to the "Wednesday Night" production of "The Scarlet Letter" was to ask oneself "Why?" and then "So what?"

Why would a busy writer choose to adapt this murky melodrama for radio, a medium for which it is totally unsuited? And why would the C.B.C. program planners engage a senior producer and an expensive group of actors to perform it, allegedly for the entertainment of the general public on a hot summer night?

Whatever the reasons, all this did happen and the result was pretty staggering. "The Scarlet Letter" may have been hot stuff in 1850 but somehow it just failed to come off as a serious radio drama in hard-boiled 1948. In the hundred years since its publication the story has lost most of its significance except as a nostalgic reminder of the days when the male sex was dominant in American society. The vicissitudes of Hester Prynne, the Scarlet Woman of Salem, seem hardly worth shedding a tear over in comparison with the misfortunes of Big Sister and John's Other Wife.

Even the fine, resounding language which distinguished Hawthorne's prose and made "The Scarlet Letter" a nineteenth century classic, seemed less impressive on the air than it does in print. Perhaps this was because most of the actors were carried away by the penny-dreadful atmosphere of the play and, almost without exception, overplayed their parts. Dorothy Davies as Hester, James Johnston as the Rev. Dinnesdale, her tormented seducer, and Bill Buckingham as Roger Chillingworth, the vengeful husband, all spoke their lines with tremendous fervor but I doubt if any of them quite believed in the characters they were portraying.

Some of the minor characters were first-rate and the handling of the little incidental crowd scenes was excellent, as was the music, composed for the occasion by John Avison.

More Balance Needed

The musical contributions to this "Wednesday Night" were all very welcome but the total effect was lopsided; it was bad "vertical planning". A good program, like a good menu, needs to be very carefully balanced and Vaughan Williams, César Franck, Debussy and Roussel in quick succession are too much like a meal that is all dessert. We could have used a dash of Mozartian savory to take away the taste of so much sweetness.

William Morton sang "On Wenlock Edge", Ralph Vaughan Williams' lovely setting of A. E. Housman's "Shropshire Lad" verses. He sang it with that cleverly contrived *un-sophistication* which makes him one of our best interpreters of this particular kind of music. He was aided by a fine small orchestra, conducted by Geoffrey Waddington, and by the exquisite piano accompaniments of Leo Barkin.

Geza de Kresz and Norah Drewett played César Franck's rapturous "Sonata in A Major for Violin and Piano" with a good deal more taste and a great deal less bravura than most players exhibit. Unfortunately, the violin tone sometimes lacked brilliance in the upper register. I suspect that this was an acoustical fault but, whatever its origin, it diminished the effect of the great climaxes.

The "Petite Suite" of Claude Debussy is pretty commonplace stuff and the one by Albert Roussel is scarcely less so, in spite of a good deal of rather jazzy orchestration. Both were given spirited performances by a C.B.C. orchestra under the direction of Roland Leduc but neither sounded any better than usual.

British Concert Hall

Three celebrated British orchestras —the London Symphony, the B.B.C. Symphony and the Royal Philharmonic — will be heard on a transcribed series, to be broadcast over the Dominion network. The series, entitled "British Concert Hall," will begin on Tuesday, August 3 and will continue for twelve weeks. The first five concerts will be conducted by Clarence Raybould, who is well known to Canadian listeners through his programs broadcast in the overseas service of the B.B.C. The next six concerts will be conducted by Sir Malcolm Sargent, who has been associated with British orchestras since 1920. The final concert will be led by Sir Thomas Beecham. Each program will include a brief commentary on the music and its composers by the conductor-of-the-day. The new feature will replace the current Gilbert and Sullivan series.

With the object of providing adequate radio service to all parts of the country, the C.B.C. expansion program calls for the establishment of five new stations and an increase in power for three existing ones. New 50-kilowatt stations will be CBX and CBW in Alberta and Manitoba respectively; Windsor and Chicoutimi will get 10-kilowatt stations and a one-kilowatt transmitter will be installed at Sydney, Nova Scotia. CBM, Montreal, CBR, Vancouver, and CJBC Toronto, will be stepped up to 50 kilowatts. These new installations and improvements will provide large numbers of listeners in important population areas with national program service which is not now available or available only on a weak signal.

•

Canadian radio lost two of its most engaging personalities in the deaths of Andy Clarke, the well-loved originator of "Neighborly News" and Ethelwyn Hobbes, popular commentator on homemaking topics.

Andy Clarke, whom his listeners used to call "The Mayor of the Little Places", began his career on the old *World* from where he moved to the London *Advertiser* and later to the *Globe*. In 1926, while still with the *Globe*, he became the first Canadian

(*Continued on Page* 32)

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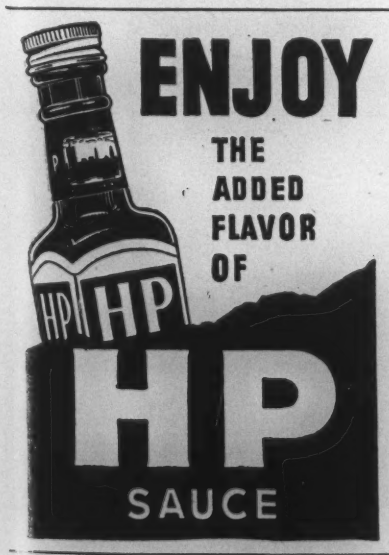

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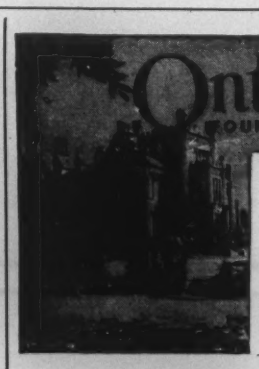

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LONDON LETTER

Nationalization At Least Saves Doctors Fee-Collecting Chore

By P. O'D.

London.

MORE than half the doctors in the country are said to have already entered the new National Health Service before its coming into operation on July 5. Most of those who hesitated are likely to join, following the recommendation of the British Medical Association that its members should cooperate—on the understanding that negotiations should still continue regarding terms and conditions of service. The doctor who remains out will in most cases have rather a thin time of it. The position was explained to me by a doctor friend, a man of long and varied professional experience.

"Rich patients used to pay for poor patients," he said. "Now hardly anybody is so rich and hardly anybody so poor. A few doctors with a practice among the well-to-do may be able to keep going independently, but even they are certain to suffer a large loss of income.

"I am advising my own patients, all of them, to go on the panel. It is the obviously sensible thing to do. They will have to pay for the new national service whether they like it or not, and not many people nowadays can afford to pay twice over.

"There are things about the new service I don't like, but I mean to do my best to make it work in my district. I shall at least be spared all that horrible business of collecting fees, and shall be able to call on my patients as often as I think necessary, without wondering whether or not they suspect me of trying to run up a big bill. I always hated it."

Law Clean-Up

Lawyers' offices in this country are generally cluttered up with great heaps of dusty documents, tied together with pink string, and piled in tumbled heaps that suggest glacial action in the Ice Age. When a lawyer wants a particular document that has got overlaid, what a scrambling and ferreting there must be, what flying bundles of parchment, what clouds of dust!

The state of the law itself in this country seems to present much the same extraordinary jumble of the old and the new, all sorts of ancient enactments that have never been repealed, but have merely had newer laws piled up on top of them, and these in turn been overlaid by others. Not a very tidy arrangement! Hardly an arrangement at all, in fact. And there is always the chance of some delving lawyer digging up some old statute or other, that everybody else has forgotten, and acting on it before it can be hastily repealed. Every now and then this does happen.

Now at long last the law is doing a bit of house-cleaning, and all sorts of odd survivals are coming to light—regulations as to what widows may do with the corn on their land (time of Henry III), a Sunday Observance Act of 1625 which threatens offenders with the stocks, an Act of attainder against Owen Glendour, an Act for the dissolution of the "pretensed marriage" between Henry VIII and Anne of Cleves, another Act of attainder of "severall Persons guilty of the Horrid Murther of His late Sacred Majestie King Charles the First," and numerous others having to do with the "late dreadful Fire in London."

Not that these Acts are odd in themselves, but certainly odd that they should still be formally in existence. Now all this legal lumber is being stowed away by the new Statute Law Revision Bill.

Wren Before Garner

When St. Paul's Cathedral was bombed in October, 1940, the reredos, the massive marble screen behind the high altar, was damaged—not irreparably, but sufficiently to make it expensive to restore. Now it has been decided not to restore it, but to take it down and replace it with a baldachino, a much smaller and simpler structure, being no more than a canopy on columns over the altar.

Such a canopy will have the advantage of permitting a practically unobstructed view of the full length of the great church. It is known that this is what Sir Christopher Wren himself intended. The present marble reredos was erected in 1888, and has ever since been regarded by a good many architects as a piece of Victorian pomposity little in harmony with the general design of the church.

Whether or not the public will resent its removal remains to be seen. But the Dean and Chapter have the full support of the Royal Fine Arts Commission, and it is likely they will persist in their decision to make the change. One can only hope they will. After all, there seems to be good reason for preferring Wren's plan to that of the Mr. Garner who built the reredos and practically cut off the whole apse from public view.

London secondary schoolchildren were introduced to grand opera at Covent Garden when an abridged version of Mozart's "The Magic Flute" was performed for their benefit. Some of the children are shown backstage. This scheme is being extended to include special ballet performances at Sadler's Wells and concerts by the London Philharmonic Orchestra.

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FOREST FIRE — By J. E. Collier

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THE OTHER PAGE

Travel Is So Broadening

By DAVID BROCK

I DO not mind restrictions placed upon the traveller, for I think they make his travels more precious to him and thus broaden him even more. If enough difficulties are placed in my way, I can turn a week-end in Seattle into a complete education, and I will return as broad as I am long, and possibly quite thick, too. I will be a six-foot cube. I do not even mind little incongruities here and there, such as the fact that a traveller by steamer or car or train or plane or bicycle or boots does not need a visa, while a traveller by private yacht does need one. Oh, the yachtsman doesn't need one if he just cruises from Vancouver to Seattle, but if he cruises from Vancouver to San Pedro, a town in the same country as Seattle, he does need one. And he has to sit in the American consulate for days and days and days to get it. If he gets it at all, you understand. And thus does his voyage become precious to him. If he makes the voyage.

No, the only thing I object to is one of the questions the visa-hunter must answer. As I remember it, the question is this: "Did you ever organize an insurrection?" Personally, I found that a very tough one to answer. If I had been a professional agitator I'd immediately have given a cheerful "No! Never!" and I'd have got my visa right away. But the question, obviously, is not designed to trap trouble-makers, who are skilled liars. It is designed to trap the innocent. I saw this instantly, and I was upset. I began to stutter and blush and perspire. Not only did I perspire, I also sweated. The man couldn't avoid noticing that I was a shifty type and he began to bully me.

When he saw I was trapped he began to push me round. Well, not exactly round, either, but into a corner. "Answer the question," he said.

"I'm trying to," I said, stalling for time.

"No, you're not. You're trying *not* to."

"Well, a little of that, too," I admitted.

"Ha," he said, in a trained voice. He had taken lessons in saying "Ha" for years, and he was gifted to begin with. He liked the sound of it himself, almost as much as I did, so he said it again. Then he said "Think back. Isn't there some little insurrection that you maybe organized when you were a kid?"

"Oh, *that*," I said. "Yes, indeed. But how did you know?"

"I saw it all over your face," he said, and I took out my handkerchief and tried to smooch it off.

"Well," I said, "it's rather a long story."

He said he wasn't very busy. I denied this, pointing to the huge crowd that had been in the waiting-room for days and days. But he still said he wasn't busy. He said the reason he wasn't busy was because the crowd was in the waiting-room, not in his office, and I saw what he meant.

"Well," I said, "it is true I did organize a small insurrection at school. I hadn't known you were there. It was this way. But surely you know?"

He said he knew all right, but he'd just like to hear it again. For old sake's sake, or something's sake.

"Well," I said once more, "there was that teacher we didn't like, you see. He was shell-shocked or something, and we resented that. He resented us, too, so it wasn't unfair. And we all agreed that at lunch-time we'd steal our fathers' revolvers, or, if our fathers didn't have firearms, we'd bring butcher-knives and daggers and stuff. And then, when this teacher (whose name was Mr. Harrison) said something rude to us in the afternoon, we'd revolt. And we damn well did revolt, too. He called us a pack of cretins, and we didn't like the sound of that, even without knowing what it meant, and we said O.K. to each other and we pulled out the pistols and butcher-knives and such, and we rushed up the aisles at him. Now I think of it, it must be quite impressive to have about forty boys rushing up the aisles at you with pistols and knives. But at the time we were not at all prepared for his scream. It was quite a scream. I can still hear it. He rushed out of the room with long crouching steps, something like Groucho Marx only faster, you see. And he never came back. It was a new teacher next day, as a substitute. And a permanent new one after that. Now, would you call that an insurrection or not? I may say I didn't really *organize* the damned thing. But I certainly helped. I brought a Turkish knife."

I stopped talking. The man didn't answer for a while. He was busy writing. Then he said "Well, we'll let you know about that visa."

I still haven't got the visa. It seems to be taking a long time. But I guess all good things do. At any rate, they'll give me a good mark for having told the truth, instead of lying. To lie might have been fatal.

OH WAD SOME POWER KINDLY NOT!

I HAVE no wish to regard me through
The reproachful eye of some self-made saint.
Given a choice of what to do,
I'd rather see me as I ain't.

A casual slight, and my cheek turns pale,
My sensitive ego withers.
I see my virtues where ithers fail—
Which is often the way with ithers.

P. J. BLACKWELL

AGRICULTURIST IN TOW

THE farmer, in retirement, seemed
Unhappy and distraught,
And sat around as if he deemed
That life was less than naught.
He wouldn't talk, he wouldn't smile,
He wouldn't even bowl.
It seemed that nothing could beguile
His weary, homesick soul.

Then Mary Ann, his happy spouse,
Made protest. "Jimmie, dear,
I ain't too fond of makin' rows
But I'm makin' one right here
Unless you stop a-moonin' 'round
As if all friends were dead,
You haven't made a cheerful sound
Since you got out of bed."

"I guess you're right. I'm sorry, wife,"
He answered, nigh to tears,
"I get so lonesome for the life
I lived for fifty years.
I seen a tractor with a plow
Go by; the best of rigs,
And I'd like to see our old black sow
With fourteen little pigs."

J. E. M.

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THE BUSINESS FRONT

P. M. Richards, Financial Editor SATURDAY NIGHT, TORONTO, CANADA, JULY 10, 1948 *Rodney Y. Grey, Asst. Financial Editor*

How To Pay For Needed Imports Canada's Vital Trade Problem

By ROBERT E. MOFFAT

The core of the Canadian trade problem is how are we to pay for the goods which we cannot produce ourselves but which we want if we are to maintain our standard of living. Behind our part in the Marshall Plan, our activities in the International Monetary Fund, and other world trade organizations, lies this basic fact: our need for imports.

Mr. Moffat, economic advisor to the government of Manitoba, outlines the role of imports and describes the triangular flow of trade between Britain, Canada, and the United States. Exports must be viewed as a means to an end—the end of paying for imports. This is the first of two articles by Mr. Moffat.

NOW that the Marshall Plan has begun and the dollar-saving program is being felt by every Canadian consumer, it seems appropriate to review some of the fundamentals of Canada's trade. In these two articles are set out some of the more important factors. This first article discusses the general background—the vital role of imports and the triangular flow of trade between Canada, Britain and the United States.

In its most essential aspect, Canada's foreign trade problem is to get supplies from outside. Without such supplies from outside, Canada simply could not maintain a modern standard of living. The things which we produce for ourselves are relatively few in number—meat and potatoes; bread, butter, cheese, and some of our vegetables; lumber and wood; coal in some areas; and certain mineral raw materials which are of very little use to us in the form in which they leave Canada. The list of things which we must secure from abroad is much more impressive—clothing and textiles of all kinds; oil and gasoline; steel and steel products of all kinds; most of our coal; a very large part of our fruit and vegetables; tea and coffee; rubber; most of our basic chemicals; and nearly all the gadgets which go to make up our North American standard of living. Canada's trade problem in its most essential form is therefore not a problem of exports; it is a problem of imports. Export markets are means to an end; they are the means of securing the funds needed to pay for imports.

The items imported over a period of years show a remarkably steady pattern although since the war all import figures are higher in dollars. To a large extent that represents a higher price paid for a given quantity of goods, but not only are we paying more, we are buying more in physical terms.

Fifty Millions

In 1947 we imported over $50 million worth of each of the following groups of commodities: fresh fruits, farm implements, machinery for other than farm use, automobiles and parts, miscellaneous iron products, non-ferrous metals and products (including electrical appliances), coal and products, petroleum products, cotton and products. In every case the great bulk of the imports came directly from the United States. Only in the case of sugar and in the case of "other textiles and fibres" did we import over $50 million worth of a type of commodity for which the United States is not the obvious source of supply.

The basic fact is that we want or need imports in tremendous quantities and the type of commodities which we want to import are pre-eminently American products: the specialized output of a highly industrialized nation, together with things like fresh fruit, cotton and petroleum products of which geography dictates that the United States should be our natural supplier.

If we are to secure these imports we must pay for them. And to pay for them we must sell exports for money which will be accepted by those who are producing the things we want to buy. To this end we must have export markets for the relatively small number of commodities which we can export in vast quantities. In 1938 and 1939, four main items: wheat and wheat flour; logs and lumber; woodpulp and paper; and the products of our copper, nickel, lead and zinc metal mines, averaged $467 million or 53 per cent of our total exports. In 1946 and 1947, the same groups account for $1,321 million or 52 per cent of our total exports. It is very easy to say our problem is to pay for imports but to pay for our imports we must sell these four items to someone who will give us, in exchange, either the goods we import or money which we can use to pay for the goods we import. The problem of markets for Canadian exports must therefore take a prominent place in trade discussions.

No one should get the impression that if the market for one of these great exports should disappear, Canada would be able to adjust herself quickly and easily to the new conditions. Even if it were physically possible to produce new exports or to greatly increase the output of other exports the social problems arising out of such a sudden re-organization would be tremendous. The point to be emphasized, however, is that that problem is one of means not of ends. The objective is to pay for imports. The means is to sell exports.

Trade Triangle

It is from this situation that our well known triangular trade with Britain and the United States has developed. We have customarily bought very heavily in the United States and paid for part of our imports from the U.S. with currency received from the sale of goods or services to other countries particularly to Britain. The normal process was for us to sell our wheat, etc., for sterling and we could then find someone in the dollar area who wanted to buy sterling to be used to purchase tin or rubber from Malaya, or to pay insurance premiums or banking charges in London, or to pay British steamships to move his goods or to make a payment on a loan previously secured in the United Kingdom or for some other purpose. But during the war, many of these British services or invisible exports disappeared and it has become very difficult to find anyone who is willing to accept sterling in exchange for dollars. Our surplus of sterling grows; our dollar shortage is aggravated. This is a fundamental fact of our international trade. It has very little to do with political considerations. It does not arise out of the perversity of the gold standard or the evil plots of international finance. It is not new and it is not likely to be cured in the near future.

Traditionally, our food products have been sold in Europe and the United Kingdom, though large quantities of food have always gone to the United States. For military reasons the nations of Europe will, in the future, insist upon a greater degree of self-sufficiency in food products. But the food surplus areas of Europe are now nearly all behind the Iron Curtain; and consequently the areas which normally imported wheat and rye from the Danubian plains and from Eastern Germany and Poland will have to look elsewhere for supplies. There is, therefore, little doubt that Europe and the United Kingdom would continue to take our food exports if we were willing to accept payment in sterling or in other European currencies.

But what could we do with those currencies? The industries of the United Kingdom and of Europe will have to undergo almost a revolution before we could use their currency to buy farm implements or miscellaneous iron products, or very many chemical products. Possibly a major change would enable British industry to supply us with these but before that could happen, British coal and steel production would need to be greatly increased and until quite recently, Britain has been short of coal even for her own needs.

Even if the United Kingdom and Europe could supply us with the items mentioned, we would still have to secure from the United States our fresh fruit, our coal, our automobiles, our electrical and household goods and our petroleum. Furthermore, our habits and standards of living and our closeness to the United States, the influence of the American advertising, radio and movie industries, mean that Canadians prefer American products to British products in nearly all these lines.

The rest of the world wants American goods, too. Every country is desperately anxious to obtain American dollars and reluctant to exchange them for sterling. If we are to continue to sell our food products in the United Kingdom or Europe, we must either accept a substantial amount of inconvertible currency for them or we must sell a substantial part of them on credit with little or no hope of repayment except in the distant future.

Political Reasons

On grounds of sentiment and for urgent political reasons, Canada must provide food for Europe. But it will be well to realize that one of the consequences will be that Canadians will be producing goods for Europe and receiving no immediate goods in return, at a time when an attractive market in the United States is available where the same goods could command the American currency needed to make it possible for us to purchase larger quantities of American goods.

On the other hand the sale of our surplus food to the United States would be a real blow to those governments of Western Europe which are struggling against Communism and from the purely selfish Canadian point of view, there are strong arguments against too great dependence on the American market for our agricultural products. In the first place the American market has proved unstable—both as to prices and as to quantities. Whether one favors private or government trading it must be admitted that the American system of grain exchanges and private handling of farm products makes for greater fluctuations in price than the present Canadian system. To the Canadian farmer this instability of price is a disadvantage. The instability is not limited to price, however: fluctuations in the volume of business have been great. These fluctuations in the level of economic activity have been particularly disastrous for foreign suppliers of the American market.

Our non-food exports are largely industrial raw materials — lumber, metals, newsprint. All are items which the United States is at present extremely anxious to obtain. For these products our traditional market is the United States; our dollar shortage means we will possibly send more there. The demand for all three of these commodities is subject to extreme fluctuations with the level of American business activity. During the present building boom and strong sellers' market in electrical goods, etc., there has developed an unprecedented shortage of lumber and metals in the United States. At the same time, newspaper circulation is limited only by the supplies of paper. But during the 1930's the demand for those same items dropped as drastically as almost any product that one could name.

Import To Live

We must import to live, and export to pay for our imports. For reasons arising out of geography, out of tradition, and out of our close ties with the highly developed American mass production industries we have always sought to buy most of our imports from the United States. But the nature of the American and British markets for our great export commodities has meant that the money to pay for our imports from the United States has come, to a large extent, from our trade with Britain and Europe. The established patterns of this trade have been broken. Our role in the International Trade Organization, the International Monetary Fund, the Marshall Plan, our policy decisions on export embargoes, import permits, exchange restrictions and the like, must all recognize these facts.

THE BUSINESS ANGLE

Production and Productivity

By P. M. RICHARDS

PRODUCTION and productivity are two very different things. Suppose you have an apple tree that produces 500 apples. You can double production by planting another apple tree with the same yield. That is more production. But if, through added skill and effort, you get that first apple tree to yield 600 apples instead of 500, you have increased productivity.

Today it's necessary that we get more apples per tree, as well as plant more trees, because only by doing so can we obtain enough apples in time to meet our urgent needs. It takes years to grow an apple tree and years to expand a nation's industrial capacity, and we can't wait that long. This is the warning of Charles Luckman, president of Lever Brothers Company, who incidentally has been remarkably successful in increasing productivity in his own company, in striking contrast to the experience of many other concerns.

He asserts that a general increase in industrial productivity—more apples per tree—is the only effective means of checking the inflationary rise of prices, producing the additional goods needed to supply both European and home requirements, giving labor the higher standard of living it is demanding, permitting industry itself to earn the profits necessary for its continued health and progress, and doing all these things quickly enough, and at one and the same time. He points to the decline in the daily quota of bricklayers from a pre-war 1,000 bricks a day to the present 540 bricks a day, and to the similar decline in output of work of plumbers, carpenters, electricians and other building trades craftsmen of 38 per cent from the pre-war level, while their wages have risen substantially, as evidence of the present unsoundness.

The Original Theory

The original theory behind incentive systems for increased productivity was that a worker was to be given an extra financial inducement over and above a fair day's pay, in return for better than a normal daily output. Thus the employer gets an increased output which translates itself into lower costs, and therefore into lower prices, bigger markets, and higher profits. The worker receives a bigger pay and consequently is able to enjoy a higher standard of living. The public is able to buy more at lower prices. On this basis everyone gains.

It might be thought that everyone would buy this idea. But some labor leaders are opposed to it because of the dishonest practices of some industrialists who rigged their wage calculations to cheat the workers, Luckman says. Too often, increased productivity has meant to the worker only backbreak, speed-up and lay off, and he has retaliated by resorting to slowdowns, "feather-bedding" and other deliberate restraints on production.

Industry today has inherited this mess, and now is confronted with the problem of how to win labor's respect for the basic idea of increased productivity. "We know that we can't expect a healthy economy by sweating labor and cutting wages," Luckman says. "They (labor) have got to learn that it is equally impossible for them to expect a healthy economy by freezing output and raising wages. The theory of more pay for less work is just as stupid as the theory of less pay for more work. What both groups really face is a challenge to get together, to drop the name-calling, and to devise a plan that will produce both more pay and more work."

A Joint Endeavor

The first and most important principle in any such plan is that it shall be the joint product of employer and employee thinking, he adds. Management cannot bar workers from having a voice in planning their own affairs and still expect them to exclaim with delight over management's concept of what is good for them. Labor should not be an antagonist but a partner in a common search for higher productivity. Second, labor should be permitted to share fairly in the fruits of its increased productivity. Luckman says that management should be able to increase a worker's wage by 30 per cent in return for 30 per cent more output, and adds that his own company was able last year, as a result of increased productivity, to simultaneously raise wages 11 cents an hour, reduce prices by 5 per cent, and pay higher dividends to shareholders. Because prices were lower, more people bought the products, the company had to produce more, and there was employment for all able and willing to work. "That's the kind of squirrel cage I'd like to be caught in for the rest of my life," says Lever's president.

Mr. Luckman's proposal is the creation of a Joint Productivity Clinic in which representatives of labor and management would work together to raise productivity by improving work techniques and wage incentive plans. The new methods would be thoroughly tested in selected pilot plants, and when kinks had been ironed out the new working knowledge would be offered to industry everywhere. The Clinic would continue in permanent operation as a doctor for industry's productivity headaches.

The World Must Be One If It Is To Survive

By JOHN L. MARSTON

Saturday Night's Financial Correspondent in London

The Report of the United Nations' Economic Commission for Europe surveys the needs of the sixteen countries participating in E.R.P. aid It implies that Europe, regardless of boundries and national policy differences, is an economic entity.

Mr. Marston argues that the United States must not try to gather up control of European economic life. What Europe needs now is dollars to raise its standard of imports, and to assist it to a higher level of production. Behind this is the salient fact that the world must be made a coherent economic unity if it is to survive.

London.

IT MUST always seem to the majority of people ironic falsity to call this universe "one world". The peasant in Spain finds it difficult to believe that he lives in the same economic context as the broker on Wall Street; the Hindu of the plains finds nothing economically in common with the industrial worker of Britain's Midlands; nor is the native labour busy at the British groundnuts scheme in Africa easily to be convinced that its world is one with the world of London. And, of course, they are all right. The world, whatever political or spiritual unity it has attained—and the degree is not yet noticeable—is still very disparate economically, divided into areas of differing prosperity ranging from affluence to the starkest penury.

Political Bluff

So it is understandable that, for all the brave words (spoken expressly for international publication) of so many American leaders, nothing that happened at the Republican Convention held to choose the candidate who will most probably be the next President of the United States suggested that any of the contenders for the crown, or any of their supporters, were really persuaded by the one-world argument, which to the majority of Americans has always contained a great element of political bluff. Similarly, Mr. Taber, when he led the assault against Marshall Aid in the House of Representatives obviously had not found it necessary for his arguments to examine either the condition within Europe which American dollars are designed under the European Recovery Programme to alleviate, or the relationship between the economic condition of Europe and that of the rest of the world, including the United States. And Mr. Taber had little difficulty in persuading the House of Representatives to go his way, leaving it to the higher House to undo most of the mischief he contrived.

Certainly, it is a safe bet that no one who voted with Mr. Taber, nor the majority of those who voted against him, have spent any time examining the Survey of the Economic Situation and Prospects of Europe issued by the United Nations Economic Commission for Europe. Nor could they have taken much trouble with their own Federal Reserve Bulletin. The European Survey showed how European recovery has been hampered and what is required to accelerate it. It showed that the lack of raw materials, inflation, currency chaos and the other manifestations of basic economic disorder had contributed to a position in which Europe's share of world trade had fallen from 30 per cent before the war to 17 per cent after it, producing a deficit of roughly $5,000 millions with the United States.

Other Side

The Federal Reserve *Bulletin* has been showing the other side of the picture. American inflation, still active, is nevertheless slower than it has been. Though there is nothing like a business recession, there is a pause in the meteoric ascent of sales and prices. The *Bulletin* believes that in these circumstances the American banking system will adopt an aggressive loan policy which will give a renewed stimulus to American prices. Thus, Mr. Taber who wanted a cut in the total of Marshall Aid, need hardly have worried, since the cut will come automatically as American prices rise further. The importance of this consideration may be seen from the fact that the proposed Marshall grants will in any case not be sufficient to cover the European deficit with the western hemisphere on trading account.

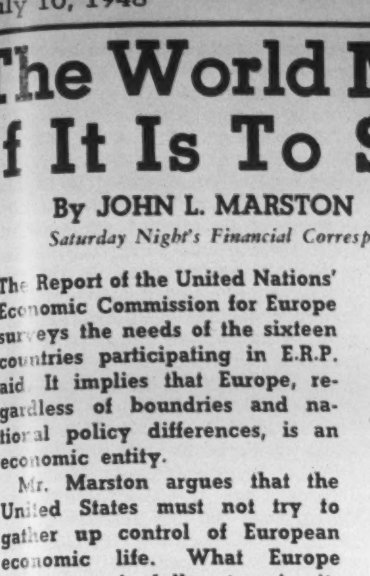
It remains true that, in its conception, the European Recovery Programme was an unsordid act and that any necessity that it had for the economics of America were subsidiary to its virtues as a charitable performance. But it would still be unwise of the Americans to overlook the practical fact that the necessity produced by their virtue is a very real necessity. America with her great internal resources can for a considerable time live in an individual world of prosperity even though the world outside tumbles into ruin. But the desert would very soon encroach upon, and finally engulf, the oasis.

America, so long as she is precariously poised upon an unevenly-developed internal economy must always seek substantial export markets as a balancing force. In the crude language of certain diplomatists, she must always be in a position to export unemployment, for it is the nature of her economy that a cycle of full employment leads ineluctably to a reaction of depression and unemployment. Thus, it is to the American interest to buttress Europe, to assist rehabilitation and, in promoting prosperity in France and Italy, the Low Countries, Britain and all the sixteen European beneficiaries of E.R.P., to build up purchasing power for American products—and also a competitive export power against which American export industry may sharpen its teeth.

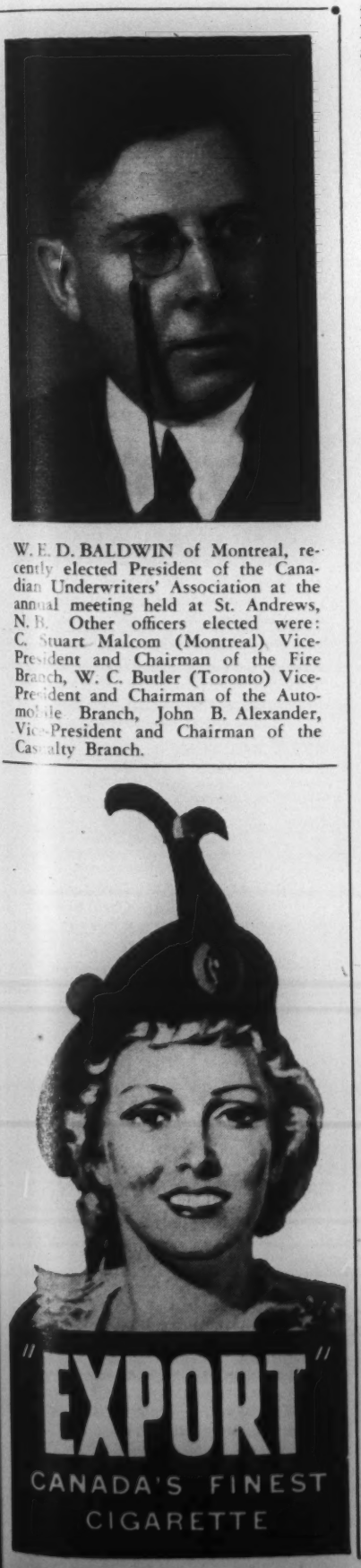
Crude Statement

It would therefore seem that the bilateral treaties which are to contain the letter of the relationship between European countries and the dollar donor should be identical in their purposes with that magnificently crude statement of so long ago, the Atlantic Charter. They should urge that, since the countries of the world must finally prosper together or together stumble towards bankruptcy, the full resources of the world should be made equally available to all comers, that the nations should assist each other, that the flow of international trade should, with due regard to the

(*Continued on Page* 31)



W. E. D. BALDWIN of Montreal, recently elected President of the Canadian Underwriters' Association at the annual meeting held at St. Andrews, N. B. Other officers elected were: C. Stuart Malcom (Montreal) Vice-President and Chairman of the Fire Branch, W. C. Butler (Toronto) Vice-President and Chairman of the Automobile Branch, John B. Alexander, Vice-President and Chairman of the Casualty Branch.



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NOTICE is hereby given that a quarterly dividend of 25 cents per share on the Class "A" shares and a quarterly dividend of 25 cents per share on the Class "B" shares of the Company have been declared for the quarter ending August 31, 1948, payable on the 1st day of September, 1948, to shareholders of record at the close of business on the 4th day of August, 1948. The transfer books will not be closed. Payment will be made in Canadian Funds.

By Order of the board.

R. G. MEECH,
Secretary.

Toronto, June 28, 1948.

THE SHAWINIGAN WATER AND POWER COMPANY

NOTICE is hereby given that a dividend of fifty cents (50c) per share has been declared on the Series "A" 4% Cumulative Redeemable Preferred Shares of the Company for the quarter ending September 30, 1948 payable October 2 to shareholders of record September 2, 1948.

By Order of the Board.

H. G. BUDDEN,
Secretary.

Montreal, June 28, 1948.

NEWS OF THE MINES

Pioneer Gold Mines Development Providing Excellent Results

By JOHN M. GRANT

THE objective at Pioneer Gold Mines of B.C. Ltd., in the 12 months ended March 31, was to develop as much ore as possible in the "27" vein, and this program returned "exceptionally good" results as to grade, ore lengths and widths. The year's development footage of over 8,000 feet was the greatest since 1938, and this included 3,379 feet of drifting on the "27" vein, providing ore lengths of 2,160 feet, averaging 0.75 oz. ($26.25) per ton over vein width of better than four and a half feet. The percentage of ore on the various levels was uniformly high and the grade better than could have been expected, H. T. James, managing director, comments in the annual report. Of the four levels on which work was done during the year the 25th only had reached the limit of the vein. Total drift length on this level is 2,001 feet, of which 1,374 feet was ore averaging 0.70 oz. ($24.50) over a width of five feet. Additional drifting remaining to be done on the 22nd, 23rd an 24th levels is estimated at 1,500 to 2,000 feet in all, promising a bright future for the mine.

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Ore reserves as carried on the records of Pioneer Gold Mines as at the end of the fiscal year, amounted to 118,524 tons, grading 0.467 oz. ($16.34) per ton. This includes 20,306 tons of broken ore reserves, and 10,800 tons of ore in a section of "27" vein on which a short stope has been started. Much of the remainder is in the shaft pillar section of the main vein. The indicated tonnage in "27" vein is very much greater than this, but the detailed estimates are not being made until more information has been obtained about minable widths and a greater number of raises have been driven through the vein, managing director James states. However, a reasonably close estimate of the tonnage indicated can be made from the fact that the total length of ore developed on the 20th to 25th levels to date is just over 4,000 feet. Assuming a reasonable dilution factor, Mr. James remarks, the tonnage between these two levels is approximately 350,000 tons having a minable grade of about half an ounce per ton. The additional drifting remaining to be done on the 22nd, 23rd and 24th levels will add to this tonnage and may alter the grade somewhat. Mr. James points out that the total tonnage above the 25th level is up to expectation and the grade of the ore higher than anticipated.

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A net loss was shown by Pioneer Gold Mines for the year ended March 31, 1948, of $156,793, and this compared with $185,475 in the previous 12 months. The operation of the mill was normal except that daily tonnage treated (140 tons) was far below capacity of 400 tons per day. At the present time there is no inducement for a gold mine to resume full production, managing director James informs shareholders. He states that the Dominion government's gold aid plan will give some additional revenue to many gold mines, including Pioneer, but the last wage increase of a dollar per day absorbed 80% of any calculated benefit that may be received. The increase was justified only on the assumption that some assistance would eventually be extended to the industry according to Mr. James. Victor Spencer, president, states that although the production rate was somewhat improved, rising material prices and higher wages absorbed the difference and a further reduction in working capital resulted in order to meet all commitments of the year. Working capital of $353,154 at the end of the year compared with $561,194 a year previous.

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New Norzone Mines, in Montbeillard township, about 12 miles southwest of Rouyn, Quebec, is reported close to its initial objective of blocking out 80,000 tons of zinc-lead-silver ore. Finances up to $250,000 are said to have been promised, in the event of 80,000 tons being proven, to construct a permanent plant and erect a concentrator for the production of lead-zinc concentrates. The company recently started deepening its shaft another 125 feet to open up a fourth level. No effort has been made to block out all ore indicated on the three working levels and drilling from the third horizon has shown that the ore persists approximately at the point where the station at the new level will be located.

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The present indications of radioactive material to the north of Lac La Ronge, Saskatchewan, discovered by government aided prospectors (W. A. Richardson and L. N. MacArthur) in the spring of 1948, suggest strongly that these minerals are present over a wide area, W. James Bichan, Director of Mineral Resources for

BUSINESS AND MARKET FORECAST

Technical Discussion

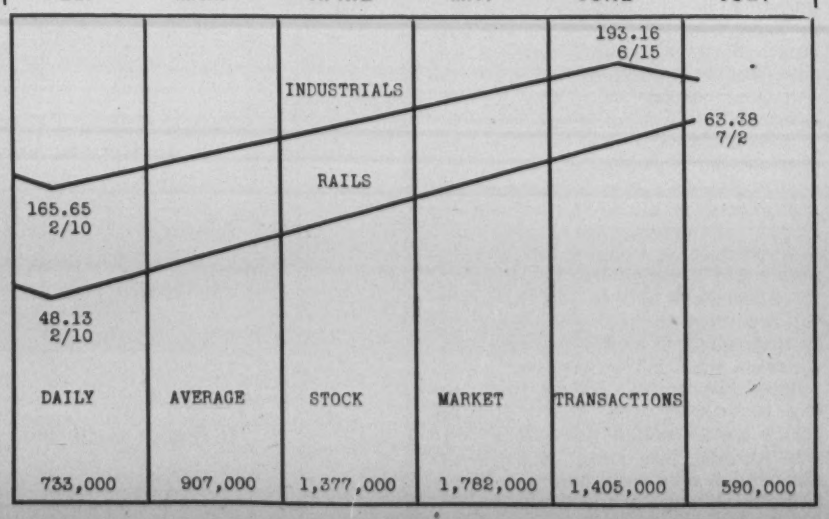
BY HARUSPEX

THE LONG-TERM N. Y. AND CANADIAN MARKET TREND: Primary trend upward. Barring war, movement could extend well into 1949. Intermediate trend in both averages up to mid-June, with possible reversal now in process.

Intermediate recession, possibility of which was first alluded to herein in early June, gives some evidence of now being under way. This will be confirmed should the Dow-Jones rail and industrial averages both close at or under 187.27 and 58.50, respectively. In such event, the advance from mid-February to mid-June will be in process of full correction. Normal support levels to such correction would be in the 183/175 area on the industrial average, these limits representing a ⅜ and ⅝ cancellation, respectively, of the upmove. Failure of the averages to close at or under 187.27 and 58.50, followed by their advance into new high ground — as would be signalled by closes in both averages at or above 194.17 and 63.91—would signal the present irregularity as a consolidation prior to the further substantial advance.

In recommending partial employment of cash reserves during mid-May, the statement was made that the remaining portion was being withheld pending possibility of intermediate correction over the weeks ahead, or gradual employment if evidence suggested that intermediate correction was not to develop. If intermediate correction is now under way, recommendation for employment of these funds will be made in due course. From the longer-range approach, higher levels, with or without intervening price correction here as discussed above, seem probable.

DOW-JONES STOCK AVERAGES



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THE SHAWINIGAN WATER AND POWER COMPANY

NOTICE is hereby given that a dividend of thirty cents (30c) per share has been declared on the no par value common shares of the Company for the quarter ending June 30, 1948, payable August 25, 1948, to shareholders of record July 16, 1948.

By Order of the Board.

H. G. BUDDEN,
Secretary.

Montreal, June 28, 1948.

the province, who examined the discovery, states in a preliminary report. According to Mr. Bichan the outcrops that have been examined by Saskatchewan government geologists would aggregate several millions of square feet in extent and would thus indicate many millions of tons of material with a radio-active content to a degree. These occurrences, therefore, represent an important source of the minerals required for the production of atomic energy, Mr. Bichan adds, and goes on to point out that it can be predicted that selective mining by open-cast and underground methods would be undertaken following comprehensive surveys and assessment of the worth of the various sections of the dykes within the area.

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An accelerated exploration program is planned by Moneta Porcupine Mines for the present year. The company has several prospectors in the field either financed wholly by the company or in participation with other mining organizations, and the field engineering staff has also been increased. During the fiscal year ended March 31, 1948, the mill at Timmins was sold to a company in which Moneta has a financial interest. During the year the company took up 55,000 shares of Buffalo Ankerite and since the year end an additional 100,237 shares have been acquired, and this completes the commitment. A net profit of $6,677 is shown by Moneta for the year. Expenditures on outside exploration for the 12 months were $73,364 and this was charged to earned surplus. During the fiscal period 71 properties were submitted for consideration, and a total of 29 properties were examined either as the result of the above submissions, or on field information. Cash and investments in common stocks have been increased substantially, and the proportion of bonds in the investment portfolio has been reduced. Net working capital stood at $1,054,647 on March 31.

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The four new levels, below the 1,875-foot horizon, at Senator-Rouyn Ltd., Rouyn township, Quebec, are expected to provide 750,000 tons of ore, according to J. C. Houston, manager. While this tonnage would be within the lateral limits already explored additional ore may be found when work is carried beyond the present limits. Results on the new levels are exceeding expectations and the grade also appears as if it will be above the drill indications. Increasing of mill capacity from 300 to 600 tons daily is making good progress and is expected to be completed by the beginning of August. The doubling of mill tonnage will lower operating costs, and along with the anticipated improvement in grade, should mean a substantial profit. The company will also benefit considerably from the government bonus.

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Further development of the Craibbe-Fletcher Gold Mines property, Red Lake area, must await more favorable conditions for the gold mining industry, Welles V. Moot, president, advises in the annual report. Following exploratory diamond drilling during 1947, the company's engineers did not consider that further drilling was necessary or advisable and it was suspended. The mining claims are fully patented and the company, therefore, in a position to await a more favorable period, Mr. Moot states. Development of other mining property in the district is going on and this may be of interest to Craibbe-Fletcher. The company had upwards of $25,000 in cash at the end of 1947. The option to purchase shares of the company's stock held by Sylvanite Gold Mines and Powell Rouyn Gold Mines was terminated October 31, 1947. A total of 579,112 shares were purchased by the optionees and realized $123,734 in all, which was expended in exploring the property. Considering the terms of the stock option and general conditions, and that the oreshoot indicated after extensive diamond drilling in various sections of the property was rather short, and that in three deeper diamond drill holes only one gave an intersection of ore grade the optionees were not prepared to go any further.

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Increased mining interest is apparent in the province of Saskatchewan, Resources Minister J. L. Phelps reporting that mining claims staked this year so far showed a gain of nearly 740% over the number staked in 1940, but complete figures on activity this year have not yet been compiled. Nearly 3,000,000 acres of mineral land has been taken under exploration permits and leases for oil and gas since April 1. A new gold discovery is reported by Mr. Phelps. The find, he states, is a narrow, high grade showing, consisting of a quartz vein which is exposed for a distance of 25 feet. Location is at Denare Beach at the northeast end of Birch Lake, northern Saskatchewan. First assays are reported to have ranged from 0.66 oz. to 2.26 oz. gold, in association with copper mineralization.

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Arrangements for treatment of its ore on a customs basis are being completed by Donalda Mines, Rouyn township, Quebec, and it is expected shipments to the Powell Rouyn mill will commence in about two months. Present plans are based upon an initial mine production of 200 tons daily to be increased to 300 tons as stope development advances. Prior to the recent resumption of drifting, development had proved a combined ore length of 2,193 feet, averaging $13.26, across an average width of 3.38 feet, or $8.96 across five feet. There is also still much favorable ground to be opened east and west of the present workings and to greater depth on the gold-bearing structures. Drifting is reported under way on all levels with favorable results.

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Consolidated Mining and Smelting Company of Canada, with profits running at record levels due to the continuance of high metal prices, will on July 15 forward to shareholders the largest dividend cheque the company has so far disbursed. In declaring the semi-annual dividend of $1.50 per share the directors added an extra $3.50 per share, or a total payment of $5 to stockholders of record June 21. As a dividend of $4.75 was disbursed in January, the forthcoming payment will bring the 1948 cheques up to a total of $9.75 per share, while in 1947 dividends paid amounted to $5.50 per share. Profits this year are said to be exceeding 1947 and it appears reasonable to anticipate an appreciable betterment over the $11.38 per share earned last year, the highest in the company's history. The previous high earnings were in 1946, when net amounted to $7.12 per share. The 1947 net profit did not include a special dividend from a subsidiary, West Kootenay Power, which went into surplus account.

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Comara Milling & Milling Company, which holds 21 Crown-granted claims located 3½ miles from Ferguson, B.C., has been continuously active for nearly a year, quietly rehabilitating the True Fissure and adjoining properties, former lead producers closed down during a period of extremely low base metals prices. The company has already expended $80,600 on work, equipment and supplies. There is a milling plant of 75 tons daily capacity on the property, as well as its own hydro-electric power plant. It is estimated by R. B. King, engineer, that there are 27,700 tons of ore in sight, which mine sampling gives an average of $48.66 per ton at present metal prices. In addition there is accepted as possible ore, 23,300 tons which show a slightly higher average. Extensive development and exploration is planned to add to known ore resources, with a view to increasing mill tonnage rate.

The Stock Analyst

By W. GRANT THOMSON

SUCCESSFUL investment depends on knowing two things: (1) What to buy (or sell). (2) When to buy (or sell). The Stock Analyst—a study of Canadian stock habits—answers the first question. An Investment Formula provides a definite plan for the second.

All active and well distributed stocks (with a few minor exceptions) advance or decline with the Averages. The better grade investment stocks do not normally move as fast as the averages, while on the other hand the very speculative issues have a relative velocity more than twice or three times as great.

The STOCK ANALYST divides stocks into three Groups according to their normal velocity in relation to the Averages.

The Factors affecting the longer term movements of a company's shares are ascertained from a study of their normal habits. Predominant Factors are shown

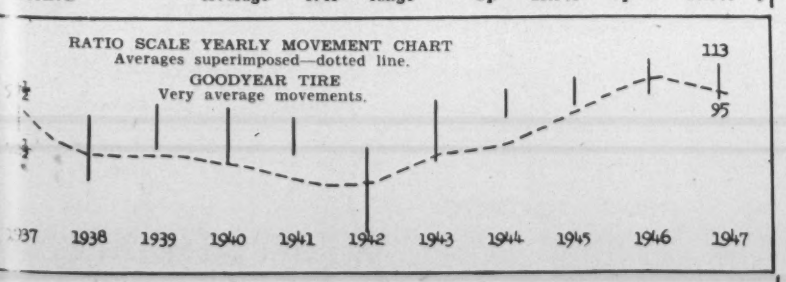
GROUP "A"—Investment Stocks	1. FAVORABLE
GROUP "B"—Speculative Investments	2. AVERAGE or
GROUP "C"—Speculations	3. UNATTRACTIVE

A stock rated as Favorable has considerably more attraction than one with a lower rating, but it is imperative that purchases be made, even of stocks rated Favorable, with due regard to timing because few stocks will go against the trend of the Averages.

The Investment Index is the average yield of all stocks expressed as a percentage of the yield of any stock, thus showing at a glance the relative investment value placed on it by the "bloodless verdict of the market-place."

Goodyear Tire and Rubber Co. of Canada Ltd.

			Averages		Goodyear	
PRICE 1 June 48	- $115.00					
YIELD	- 5.1%	Last 1 month	Up	7.2%	Up	2.7%
INVESTMENT INDEX	- 102	Last 12 months	Up	14.8%	Up	12.0%
GROUP	- "A"	1946-48 range	Down	28.2%	Down	24.0%
RATING	- Average	1948- range	Up	28.3%	Up	13.8%



SUMMARY:—One of the things that becomes almost axiomatic to those who make a study of stock habits over the years is the way in which they conform to a pattern. Glaring examples that apparently disagree with this idea can easily be found and the writer certainly would never dispute this fact, but if you take the 11 year range of the stocks in Group "A"—the investment stocks, you will find that all the charts are strikingly similar. The outstanding feature in all of them, or in almost every one, is the distinct advantage enjoyed by those who had money and courage to buy in 1942 when our fortunes were at a low ebb.

Goodyear Tire is an average stock of the investment class, in fact its movements have not quite been up to average. However there has been reasonable growth over the years. Some statisticians seem to think that there is, or should be, an over-all secular growth of about 1½% per year. Whether or not that is correct it is almost exactly the growth achieved by Goodyear (the average price in 1937 was 85 and in 1947 it was 104).

There seems little reason to expect that Goodyear will break away from its habits of the past decade. It will doubtless provide reasonable income and price movements just a little less than average.

Invest $10,000 at an Average Yield of 4.40%

Diversification of investments increases the security of principal and income as well as adding flexibility in periods of market fluctuations. An investment in the three securities offered below provides these favourable factors with attractive return.

	Price	Yield
Abitibi Power & Paper Company, Limited 3½% First Mortgage Bonds due April 1st, 1967	98.75*	3.59%
National Drug & Chemical Company of Canada Limited, Cumulative Convertible Preferred Shares	$13.00	4.61%
Burrard Dry Dock Company Limited, Cumulative Participating Class "A" Shares	$ 9.00	5.00%

*Price quoted "and accrued interest"

We offer as principals the above securities subject to change in price. Additional information gladly furnished upon request.

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ABOUT INSURANCE

Expiry of Insurance Anti-Trust Moratorium in United States

By GEORGE GILBERT

When the U.S. Supreme Court reversed itself in 1944 and ruled that insurance is interstate commerce, and so subject to the federal laws relating to interstate commerce, the door seemed to be open to regulation of the business by the federal government instead of or in addition to regulation by the states.

Already surfeited with centralization of power at Washington, intensive efforts have been made to preserve state supervision intact and to stave off federal intervention in this field. To give a breathing spell, Congress granted a moratorium, which has now expired, during which certain federal laws would not be applicable to insurance.

AS A result of the expiration on June 30 of the moratorium granted by Congress under Public Law 15, known as the McCarran Act, the federal anti-trust laws are now applicable to the insurance business in the United States to the extent "it is not regulated by state law." During the period of the moratorium, state authorities and representatives of the insurance business have been using their best efforts to make state regulation of the business so efficient that there would be no justification for federal supervision or control by the central government.

Up to 1944 there was no question of the right of the states to regulate the business of insurance to the exclusion of the federal government. But in that year the U.S. Supreme Court, reversing its 75-year held decision, ruled that insurance is commerce and when transacted across state lines is interstate commerce, and so subject to the regulatory power of the federal government at the will of Congress. This 1944 decision entirely altered the whole picture of insurance supervision and created many problems for those engaged in the insurance business and for the state authorities.

Federal Laws Applicable

It was clear that the Sherman Anti-Trust Act, a federal law prohibiting concerted actions in restraint of trade and actions which monopolized or attempted to monopolize a business or any part thereof, applied to the insurance business. Also, that a number of other federal laws which, when enacted, did not contemplate insurance would hereafter apply to that business. For example, the Clayton Act, supplementing the Sherman Anti-Trust Act by prohibiting interlocking directorates and inter-company stock ownership which might lead to monopoly, the Federal Trade Commission Act prohibiting unfair methods of competition and unfair and deceptive acts or practices in business, and the Robinson-Patman Act prohibiting unfair discrimination in commodity transactions.

Since the passage of Public Law 15, the states have had the opportunity to enact whatever additional statutes they might consider necessary to obviate the application to insurance of the Federal Anti-Trust and Fair Trade Practices Acts. It was left to the states to decide what legislative action should be taken, as Congress did not stipulate what would meet the requirements.

However, some of the top ranking insurance executives and a representative group of government supervisory insurance officials have been working together to bring about the desired result, and there is no doubt that an honest effort has been made by the states to meet their obligations and to satisfy Congress that there is no need for the federal government to intervene.

State Legislation Proposed

The program of state legislation generally agreed upon has been summarized as follows: "1. To enact laws authorizing companies to act in concert in fixing premium rates and providing for approval of rates by the states. In the absence of such laws, already fairly common with respect to some branches of the business, it was felt that any fixing of rates in concert would be a clear violation of the Sherman Anti-Trust Act. It was not thought necessary to make such laws applicable to all classes of insurance, such as for example life insurance, the rates for which have always been determined by each individual company under the forces of free competition.

"2. To strengthen the state laws dealing with trade practices in the business of insurance to a point where there would be no justification for the Federal Trade Commission to exert its broad regulatory authority in the field of insurance. The spotty character of such existing regulatory laws among the various states clearly indicated the need for some strengthening. 3. The passage of some laws specifically authorizing the payment of commissions to brokers—an action which might otherwise (though not without question) be prohibited by the Robinson-Patman Act."

As a result of 1948 enactments and those of prior years, insurance rate regulatory laws are now in effect in all of the 48 states, Alaska, Hawaii, Puerto Rico and the District of Columbia, except that in three states (Idaho, Oklahoma and West Virginia) the rate regulatory laws do not cover certain kinds of insurance in full detail.

According to a preliminary report by the special committee of the American Bar Association's Insurance Section, the approval of a fair trade practice measure in New York in 1948 made a total of 18 states having this type of enactment. Statutes of other jurisdictions contain many of the component parts of the model fair trade practices measure, such as a prohibition against false advertising, rebates, defamation of competitors, misrepresentation, etc., to be found in various parts of the insurance code or chapter of the particular state.

It is also pointed out that legislation requiring the filing of accident and health policy forms was enacted in Rhode Island in 1948 in addition

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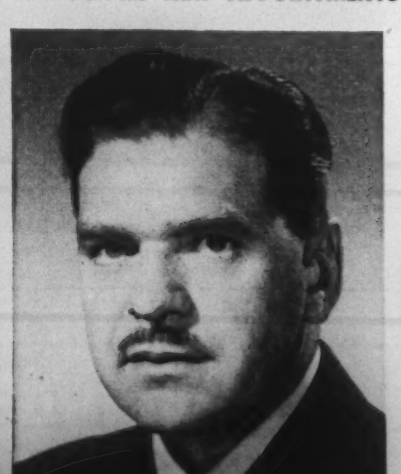
THE HALIFAX INSURANCE COMPANY ANNOUNCES NEW APPOINTMENTS

J. CECIL STUART
General Manager



J. E. MACNELLY
Ass't General Manager

The Honourable F. B. McCurdy, P.C., President of The Halifax Insurance Company, announces the appointment of J. Cecil Stuart as General Manager of the Company. Mr. Stuart is well known in insurance circles throughout Canada. Following four years overseas service as an Infantry Officer in 1919, he joined the staff of The Dominion of Canada General Insurance Company, served as Inspector in Western Ontario, in Ottawa and Eastern Ontario, as Branch Manager at Vancouver and Montreal, and has been General Superintendent of the Company since 1931. Mr. MacNelly has been Assistant General Manager since leaving the RCNVR in 1944.

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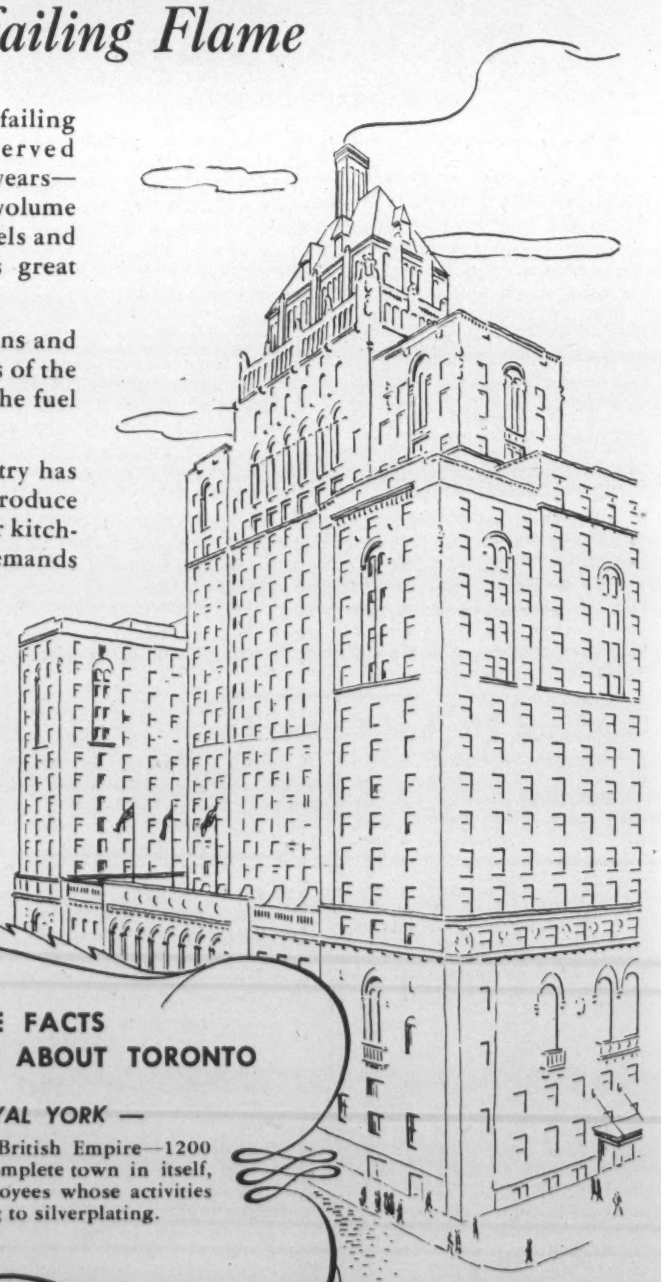
Constant research by the industry has produced and will continue to produce modern equipment designed for kitchens where volume cooking demands the speed and efficiency GAS provides.

On its 100th Anniversary, Consumers' Gas pays tribute to the support and encouragement it has received over the years from the proprietors and management of Toronto's hotels and restaurants.



UNIQUE FACTS ABOUT TORONTO

— THE ROYAL YORK —

Largest hotel in the British Empire—1200 rooms. Here is a complete town in itself, staffed by 1300 employees whose activities vary from laundering to silverplating.

1848 1948

Consumers' Gas celebrates its Centenary by saluting the City it has served for 100 years.

The Consumers' Gas COMPANY OF TORONTO

GN748

to the more than forty states already having such statutes in force; and that a measure enacted in New York this year prohibits rebating in connection with accident and health insurance. Also that laws along the line of the Clayton law, regulating ownership of insurance stock by other insurance companies and regulating interlocking directorates, were enacted in 1948 in Massachusetts, New Jersey and New York, in addition to the states already having such laws —Connecticut, Illinois and Pennsylvania enacted such laws in 1947.

Reference is made to the fact that some states have enacted legislation to make certain that the payment of commission to brokers was permitted, and that Connecticut, Massachusetts, New Hampshire and Pennsylvania enacted such laws in 1947, their purpose being to meet any possible application to insurance of the Robinson-Patman Act, which prohibits the payment of commissions to the agents of the buyer as well as prohibiting discrimination in commodity transactions.

While the results accomplished by the insurance interests and state authorities in their efforts to stave off federal intervention in the field of insurance supervision in the United States are not regarded as perfect by any means, there is general agreement that much has been done by the states to meet the obligations with which they have now been faced. As to the future, one competent observer, Mr. Bruce E. Shepherd, manager of the Life Insurance Association of America, has expressed the view that the continuance of state supervision will depend largely on the ability of the states and of the business itself to make that supervision work.

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Inquiries

Editor, About Insurance:

I would like some information about a company by the name of Perth Mutual Fire Insurance Co. Is it regularly licensed and has it a deposit with the Government for the protection of policyholders? What is its financial position as shown by Government figures, and how long has it been in business? What is its reputation with respect to claim settlements?

H.B.M., Sarnia, Ont.

Perth Mutual Fire Insurance Company, with head office at Stratford, Ont., is an old-established company, having been incorporated in 1863. It operates under Provincial charter and licence and not under Dominion registry. It is regularly licensed for the transaction of fire insurance. Latest published Government figures show that its total admitted assets at the end of 1946 were $2,444,767, while its total liabilities amounted to $516,596, showing a surplus of assets over liabilities of $1,928,170. Comparing this amount with the amount of its unearned premium reserve liability, $207,898, it will be seen that the company occupies a strong financial position in relation to the volume of business transacted. Its deposit with the Ontario Government amounted to $160,000. Its net premiums written in 1946 totalled $284,878, while its total claims and expenses amounted to $261,880. Its net profit for the year was $71,102. It has an excellent reputation with respect to loss settlements, and all claims are readily collectible.

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World Must Be One

(*Continued from Page* 27)

internal circumstances of the participating countries, be developed to the utmost.

As yet, the formulation of the economics of E.R.P., and in particular the definition of the influence which America should wield as a consequence of dollar aid, is a long way from the initial draft of an economic treaty proposed by America, speaking of crooked lawyers and sharp businessmen. In this case, however, there seems to have been no elementary try-on in the formulation of the treaties, but a palpable determination in Washington to gather a number of the reins of European economic control, particularly so far as concerns currency and finance, into American hands.

Europe, however, is not where she was three years ago. She has passed the stage at which, beggared and in rags, she would readily barter everything for a bowl of grain or a handful of dollars. There is inflation throughout Europe, but there has been an unmistakable and substantial economic advance, not only in such fortunately situated countries as Belgium but also in the less expected areas, like Italy and Spain.

Raw Materials

The way must be found whereby a higher intake of raw materials into Europe may be accomplished, heavy industrial plant secured and inflation conquered. Dollars are not a general specific for all ills—they will not, for instance, of themselves cure inflation —but they are capable, if given without strings and in sufficient quantity, of seeing Europe through the crucial phase of the next few years and of enabling her to reassert the industrial, agricultural and trading importance of her side of the Atlantic.

All this is made plain with detailed figures and supporting arguments in the last part of the report of the United Nations Economic Commission for Europe, which stands not only as an awe-inspiring measure of the great size of the economic task before Europe but also as a rather more reassuring index of the substantial groundwork already done. By its implications, it is also a cogent argument why Europe, for all the vast differences between standards of living in its different parts, is basically to be regarded as a coherent economic entity—or, rather, as an economic entity which should be made to cohere. If this is true of Europe, then we may assume that, for all the limousines of New York and the skinny donkeys of Uganda, this is also true of the world as a whole. It is not one world, but it is a world that must be made one.

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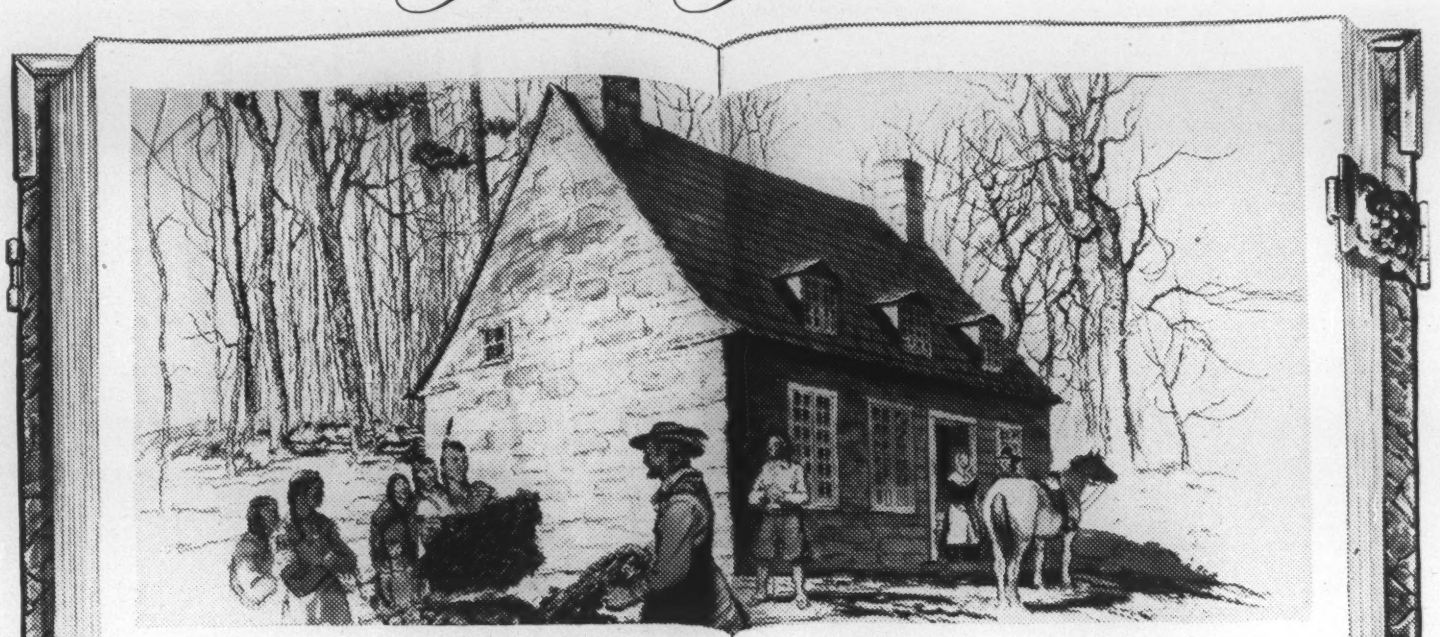
On the Subject of Common Sense

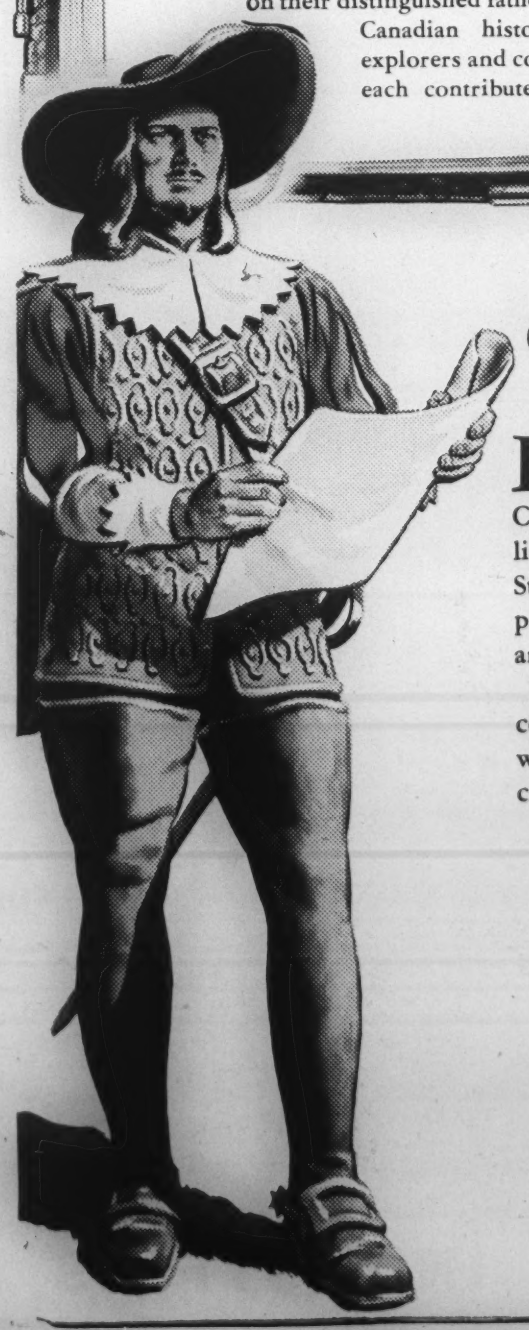
It is common sense that reduction in fire losses will benefit all purchasers of insurance. This Company, therefore, through its field representatives, fully qualified, will make a non-technical inspection of any properties and give a report covering safeguards that can be made against common hazards. Request this service through your Agent.

Agents from Coast to Coast and in Newfoundland

CALVERT 1622 *Famous Families* LE MOYNE 1656



The fame and honour which the eleven sons of Charles Le Moyne, Sieur de Longueuil, bestowed on their distinguished father is unique in Canadian history. Soldiers, explorers and colonizers, they each contributed generously to Canada's greatness. The most famous were Charles, Baron de Longueuil; Jean Baptiste, Sieur de Bienville; and Pierre, Sieur d'Iberville. Between 1670 and 1680, Longueuil built a house, which still stands at Lachine, Quebec—a memorial to a distinguished Canadian family.



Great Families Create Great Nations

EARLY in the 17th Century, Calvert, head of the famous Calvert Family, distinguished English statesman and Secretary of State to King James I, founded pioneer colonies in Newfoundland and Maryland.

In the New World Calvert's descendants drafted a constitution which was the pattern for the democratic freedom we now enjoy. The Calvert ideals of freedom and religious tolerance were perpetuated down through the succeeding generations of the Calvert Family.

The family is the corner-stone upon which great nations are built. Let each of us strive to promote within the great Canadian family the same concepts of freedom and tolerance pioneered by the Calvert Family, three hundred years ago.

The Calvert family encourage building among their settlers.

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Company Reports

Dominion Square Corp.

DOMINION Square Corp. reports net profit of $122,388 for the year ended April 30, 1948, equal to $2.60 a share, compared with $85,733 or $1.83 a share in previous year. Gross operating income was $754,492 against $659,593.

Funded debt was reduced during the year by $147,500 to $2,699,500. Current assets are shown at $130,969 and current liabilities at $90,062. Earned surplus stands at $62,399 against $10,361.

International Power

THE annual report of International Power Co. Ltd. and subsidiaries for the year ended December 31, 1947, shows consolidated gross profits for the year of $3,020,230, before provision for depreciation and interest charges as compared with $2,941,641 for preceding year. Net income available for debenture interest was up at $1,934,831 from $1,682,263 in 1946 and net earnings after all charges and appropriations amounted to $1,670,658 as compared with $1,319,327.

Net earnings are equal to $20.88 a share on 800,000 of $50 par value 6 per cent preferred stock, since redeemed, as compared with $16.49 a share year before and, after providing for full year's dividends on that stock, to $71.53 a share on 2nd preferred as against $53.97 a share for 1946. Consolidated earned surplus carried forward amounted to $8,088,295 compared with $6,657,637.

The balance sheet shows current assets of $5,287,959 against $3,364,416 and current liabilities of $1,371,308 against $1,267,457, indicating net working capital of $3,916,651 against $2,096,959, an expansion of over $1,800,000.

Can. Wallpaper

THE annual report of Canadian Wallpaper Manufacturers, Ltd., for the fiscal year ended April 30, 1948, shows net earnings of $232,199, equal to $1.79 per share on the combined A and B stocks which compares with preceding year's net of $195,689 or $1.51 per share, after deduction of $100,000 as reserve for contingencies. Directors considered that there was no necessity to make a similar reserve in respect of the latest year.

A dividend of $1.25 per share on both classes of stock has been recommended in respect of latest earnings and, if approved, it will be payable July 16 to holders of record July 2.

Trading operations have been difficult, states Arnold Ashton, president. The company faced rising costs for raw materials and labor, particularly in the last six months of the year and the effect of these increases will be fully reflected in costs during the current year.

Union Gas

THE annual report of Union Gas Co., and wholly owned subsidiaries for the fiscal year ended March 31 shows net earnings after all charges of $154,624, equal to 22 cents per share, as compared with net of $435,388 or 62 cents per share in the previous year.

There was a decrease in net profits before taxes on income, operating profit being down at $1,298,640 from $1,769,350. There were increases of $324,657 in cost of gas purchased and in materials, $58,294 in general expenses, $32,190 in provision for municipal and sundry taxes, $14,396 in provision for depreciation, development expenses, etc., and $183,831 in all other general costs. Gross revenue from gas sales increased $138,207 and there was a reduction of $34,392 in interest on funded debt. Provision for taxes on income decreased $165,000.

During the year only 56 per cent of the gas requirements of the company were met from its own wells. This steady trend to the use of greater quantities of auxiliary gases, and the increasing costs of these gases, are the main reasons for the substantially higher gas costs.

The higher general costs and general expenses are mainly attributable to increased labor rates. A further general increase in labor rates effective March 1, 1948, will result in costs again being higher.

The balance sheet shows net working capital at $1,495,629, a decrease of $913,924 from figure at end of previous year. The major items causing this reduction were the retirement of the entire issue of $822,700 par value Windsor Gas Co. bonds, the expenditure of an additional $603,984 on facilities for importation of gas, net expenditures of $172,802 on plant and a dividend payment amounting to $141,240. If the remainder of facilities required were proceeded with now it is estimated that further expenditures of $1,835,204 would be required. The company is committed to $231,112 for the completion of additional propane storage at Windsor.

The necessity of obtaining additional supplies of gas for distribution is still a problem of major importance.

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RADIO

(*Continued from Page 23*)

to broadcast news of the day direct from the newsroom of a daily newspaper. After his retirement from newspaper work, Mr. Clarke was invited by the C.B.C. to broadcast a weekly radio program. In eight years on the air he broadcast 425 editions of "Neighborly News" and did 179 extra stints for British listeners through the C.B.C. International Service. His friendly, gravelly voice, his charm of manner and, above all, his infectious delight in trivial things will be remembered by thousands of radio listeners.

Ethelwyn Hobbes, like Mr. Clarke and like so many good radio people, began her career as a journalist. She first became known through her broadcast description of the Royal Visit in 1939. Her sensible advice about household problems made her the friend and counsellor of a host of Canadian women.

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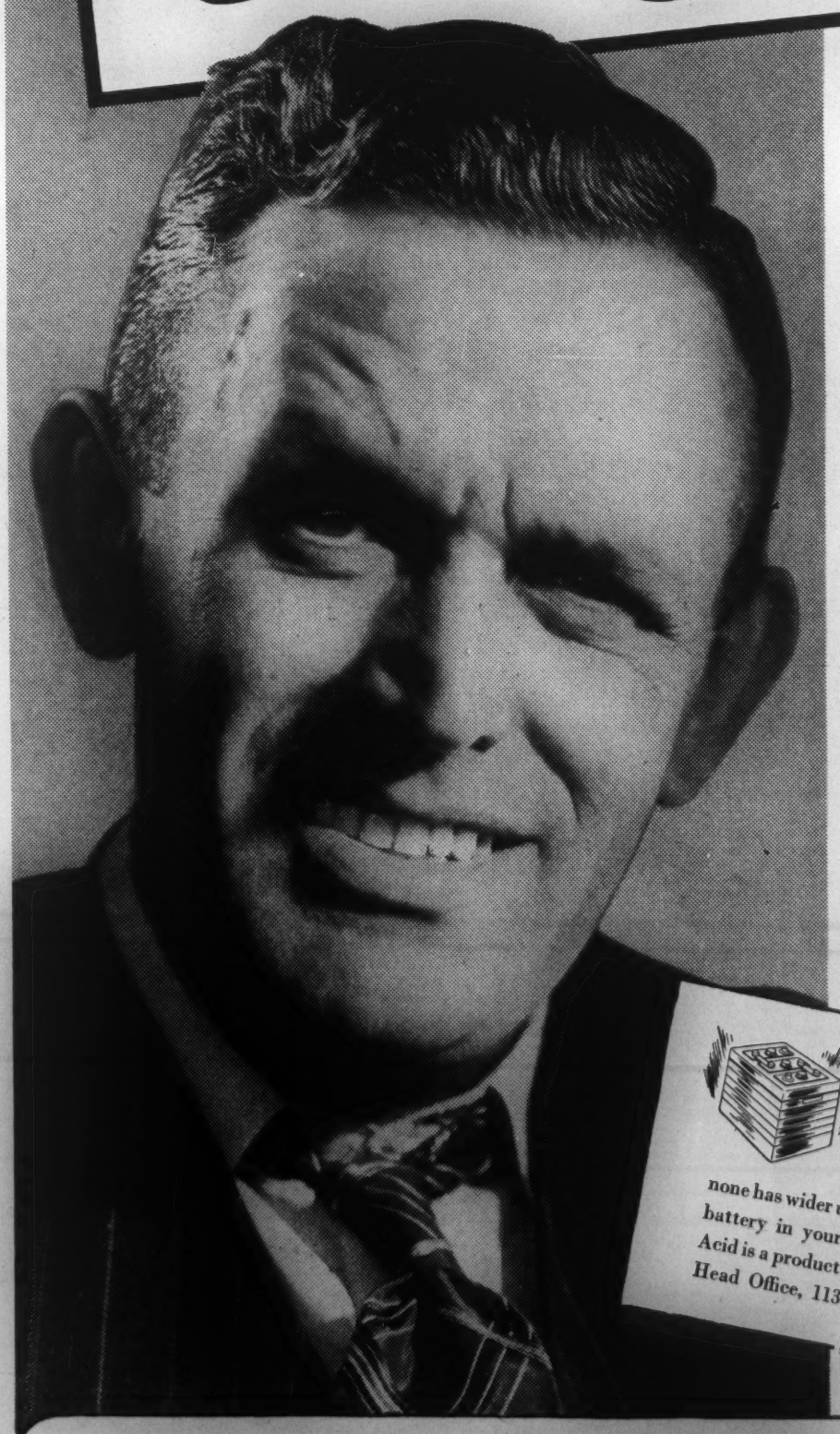
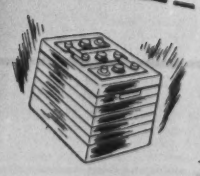
Chemistry? How does it help me?



SOME MAY NOT realize it but there is hardly a job that doesn't depend in some degree on chemistry. It often provides the raw material or is a vital element in product treatment. In many cases the finished article is entirely chemical.

Chemistry's contributions to the home and individual are countless. Chlorine purifies the water we drink. Textiles are chemically treated to give them wearing qualities. Chemical fertilizers mean bumper crops. Chemistry produces paint, tans leather. As "Cellophane" it protects things we buy; as nylon or plastics, it serves us endlessly.

This is a chemical age, with the C-I-L oval as symbol of an organization devoted to serving Canadians through chemistry.



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